A. L. Bancroft & Co.
721 Market St.

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months..... 2 00
" three months..... 1 00

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

de5-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. fe15-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on, his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. de19-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ja28-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

The proprietor is a successful caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. de19-tf

CHANGED HANDS!

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. FURNISS & REMIS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland. ja3-3m FURNISS & REMIS.

ART NOTICE.

FOR THE VERY SUPERIOR RETOUCHED

Rembrandt Photographs,

OR ANY OTHER BRANCH OF THE ART,

From the smallest picture to life-size, copied and enlarged equal to any gallery in the world, by R. ROGERS & CO., At Mr. Rue's Old Gallery, OVER PORTER & CO'S STORE, no21-3m Woodland.

M. W. THOMAS,

GENERAL COLLECTING

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENT,

OFFICE:

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

(OVER NEW BANK,)

WOODLAND, CAL.

Having been for several months past successfully engaged in the above lines of business, I have determined to continue the same permanently. Prompt attention given to collecting Notes, Accounts, etc.

Fire and Life Insurance

Policies issued in reliable companies at reasonable rates.

Business attended to with dispatch in town or country.

☞ Orders left with E. Bynum will receive immediate attention.

WOODLAND, November 5th, 1872. fe7-3m2p

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County.

MRS. OGBURN,



Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Millinery Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

NEW WEED SEWING MACHINE!

ja10 One of the most reliable in use.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER



having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. de12-3m

Trees, Shrubbery, Flowers, &c.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman,

Is prepared to supply almost every kind of

FRUIT TREES,

SUITABLE TO THIS LOCALITY, ALSO

Shade and Evergreen Trees,

SHRUBS, FLOWERS, ETC.,

In Great Variety. Those in want are invited to call and make purchases.

Depot on Main Street, College Block, Woodland. dc26

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE!

SOLD AT THE

West'n Union Telegraph Office,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND:

—ALSO—

THE "COMMON SENSE,"

A CHEAP MACHINE,

ON EASY TERMS!

Call and see them. Needles and Extras furnished on short notice for both machines. ja23 3m

TREES! SHRUBS! FLOWERS!

The undersigned beg to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that they have procured from the best Nurseries in the State

A Full Supply

OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS,

Etc., which will be sold on reasonable terms. Now is the time to set them out.

Depot, Two doors West of Postoffice.

ja15-3m SILL & BROGAN.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS!

Court House RESTAURANT.

H. STEGALL keeps constantly on hand Fresh Oysters, both Eastern and California, and has fitted up rooms in the basement for the comfort and accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Families or parties supplied with Oysters during the season, on short notice.

Good Lunch Always Ready.

de22-tf

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.



Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,



PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja16-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. fe13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. fe1

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. fe8-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. fe8-3m

DR. R. D. HARKNESS,

HOMEOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,

May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality. ja17-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ja10-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ja10-3m

T. F. EATON,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Will attend to collecting notes, accounts, etc., in Woodland and throughout Yolo County at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to him will be puomptly attended to, and ample security given if desired. Office at City Livery Stable, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, Cal. de26-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. de12-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. de12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. de12

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. de5-3m

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. de5

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. no28-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. de5

Agents Wanted

—FOR THE—

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT

OR THE

Farmers' War Against Monopolies.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and prospects. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market St., ja15-7t San Francisco, Cal.

To Arms! To Arms!

BY A MEMBER OF WOODLAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

Arouse ye temperance soldiers,
And in armor get arrayed;
Our brethren are in danger,
And are calling loud for aid.

Do not hesitate or tarry,
But rush to arms to-day:
For the enemy is advancing,
And there's danger in delay.

King Alcohol and his warriors
Have tens of thousands slain;
To arms! to arms! ye temperance braves,
And drive them back again.

Let us march out to battle,
And by our brothers stand,
Until this awful enemy
Is driven from our land.

So raise the cry of Temperance,
And trust in God on high;
March onward to the battle,
To conquer or to die.

A Fisher of Men.

From the *Congregationalist* we get the following nice little story:

Many years ago the good, sensible rector of an Irish village found some boys playing marbles in a ball-alley. He was too much interested to be deemed an intruder; besides, his benevolent countenance easily purchased the youngster's good will. One of them, a "little ragged apprentice up to all kinds of mischief," full of mimicry and winning manners, was firing off his jokes with a reckless prodigality, and the gentleman's keen eye saw, as he thought, the sparks of genius flashing from beneath the owner's rags and dirt. Taking a fancy to the little homely bundle of wit, he bribes him home with a few sweet-meats, and there teaches him the alphabet and grammra, and the rudiments of the classics. After exhausting his own fund of instruction he sends him to a neighboring school, and thus gets him mounted and started upon his life-work.

Five-and-thirty years after, this boy, having risen to eminence at the bar, and obtained a seat in Parliment, discovers, upon returning to his house one day, an elderly gentleman seated alone in his drawing-room; his feet on each side of the Italian chimney-piece, and his manner that of a man quite at home. As the visitor turned around, the lawyer recognized him as his old friend and patron of the ball-alley. "You are right," he exclaimed, rushing to his arms, "this room is yours; you gave me all these things; you made a man of me."

Of course the old rector remained to dinner, and that evening he moistened his eyes at the sight of his former pupil rising in the house of Commons to answer the honorable lord.

The lawyer's name was John Philpot Curran. The name of the rector was Boyse, forgotten long since by the world at large, but still living in the reputation of his scholar. With no more effort than he employed, we might start a soul upon the way of life; the work would not be much, merely the picking up of a pod that would otherwise be crushed in the highway, and opening it to find the seeds of immortal glory. There is no cant in such deeds; they would silence even a cynic's mouth and the good they might do, eternity alone can tell.

CRITICAL PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE. From the age of forty to that of sixty, a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and all of the functions are in the highest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But athwart this river is a viaduct called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a doubt or causeway to effect its pass. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, the "turn of life" has a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close, like flowers of sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in its beauty and vigor until night has nearly set in.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S BOY.—A Washington Letter in the Detroit *Free Press* says: One day lately at the breakfast table Senator Sprague said to his son, "You must understand, my boy, that you are the son of a poor man, and will have your own way to make in the world. I have fifty cents in my pocket, not a cent more; so after breakfast I think I'll take you out and get a boot-blacking apparatus for you. You must learn to black your own boots like a poor man's son, you know." The little fellow listened intently, then said: Well, papa, can't I black your boots and save you something?" "Oh, certainly, if you wish," his father answered. After breakfast, the investment was made. The next morning the enterprising youngster rose at daylight, and before anybody was up and could interfere, had blacked every boot and shoe in the Sprague mansion, including a pair of his mother's, which had been bought recently for nineteen dollars, and which, of course, were utterly ruined.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The many friends of Dr. A. T. Hudson will be pained to learn of the serious illness of that gentleman. His distress arose from being blood-poisoned in the hand while performing a surgical operation about a week ago. He became ill immediately, and his symptoms continued to grow more alarming, and now fears are entertained of a fatal result. His arm is utterly powerless, and his general condition is such as to leave little grounds for hope that his useful life can be saved. He is attended by his brother, Dr. A. S. Hudson, who is constantly at the bedside of the sufferer.—*Stockton Independent.*

Specie Resumption—Senator Sherman's Plan.

[Extract from the speech of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, in the Senate.]

He reviewed the plans proposed for a return to specie payment, and said no doubt the most certain way to accomplish that end was by retiring notes; but the trouble would be that the policy of contraction would be so severe that the people could not stand it. The plan which he favored most was by taking some bond of the United States, which in ordinary times is shown to be worth par in gold, and authorize the conversion of all notes into this kind of bond. It had been said that notes, under such a plan, would flow into the treasury too heavily. The Government could use these notes in redemption of our six per cent. bonds. Every dollar of the five-twenty bonds are now due and payable at the Treasury in coin, and by redeeming them as he proposed, it would be more advantageous than the operation now going on of funding them, which was being done at the expense of two per cent. to the Government. Of the many objections made to returning to specie payments, he thought the only one well taken was that resumption would be burdensome to the debtor class. Therefore, it would be necessary to take steps carefully and slow. He desired to see the return gradual, but thought now the best time to commence, as the panic had removed much of the cause. The people are now in debt less than ever before.

As the return to specie payment went on, and the currency contracted, the purchasing power of the greenback dollar would increase, and soon buy as much as a gold one. There was only one thing necessary to make our money equal to the best in the world, and that was to make it equal to what it promises to pay. Its purchaseable power will then enter into the markets of the world, and it would travel over the world like Bank of England notes, purchasing anything.

There had been much talk about the want of currency, the area of our country as compared with that of England and France, etc., demanding more. It was not the area and population which demanded currency, but business, industry and productive enterprise. He reviewed at some length the history of the Bank of England and the laws which governed it, and said it could not issue a dollar above the amount secured by the deposits of Government security or gold in hand. Yet in this country we had issued $26,000,000 more than was allowed.

One of the effects of a depreciated currency is to drive out of the country coin; therefore, no inconsiderable amount of gold could be kept in the country unless boarded in the Treasury. We have repudiated the standard value and set up a false one. When the cry of "more money" is made, he said: "Yes, more money, but more good money;" and with a return to specie we will have more good money than any nation in the world. Take the aggregate of our currency, now about $772,000,000, and divide it among our population, and it will be seen that we have more money for every man, woman and child that any country in the world.

When Not To Do It.

Look well to the time of doing anything; there is a time for all things. Choose the time for saying things. If your wife looks wearied and worn out, be sure it is not the right time to tell her that the dinner is not hot, or that the bread is sour. Comfort her; cheer her up. Use the ten thousand little stratagems you were wont to handle so skillfully in the old days to bring out the smiles around her lips.

If you are annoyed or vexed at people, just remember it is not the right time to speak. Close your mouth, shut your teeth together firmly, and it will save you many a useless and unavailing regret and many a bitter enemy.

If you happen to feel a little cross—and who among us does not at some time or other?—do not select that season for reproving your noisy household flock. One word spoken in passion will make a scar that a Summer of smiles can hardly heal over.

If you are a wife, never tease your husband when he comes home weary from his day's business. It is not the time. Do not ask him for expensive outlays when he has been talking about hard times; it is most assuredly the wrong time.

If he had entered upon any undertaking against your advice, do not seize the moment of its failure to say, "I told you so!" In fact, it is never the right time for those four monosylables.

If people only knew enough to discriminate between the right time and the wrong time, there would be less domestic unhappiness and less silent sorrow and less estrangement of hearts! The greatest calamities that ever shadow our lives have sometimes their germ in matters as apparently slight as this. If you pause, reader, before the stinging taunt or the biting sneer, the unkind scoff passes your lips, pause just long enough to ask yourself, "Is it the right time for me to speak?" you would shut the door against many a heartache.

The world hinges on small things, and these are not more trivial than the right time and the wrong.—*Forney's Sunday Chronicle.*

NOT TOO MUCH RAIN.—The continued wet weather has been the occasion of not a little grumbling among those whose operations have been retarded. But we learn that over a considerable part of the San Joaquin Valley the average rain-fall this season has not been more than 6½ inches; this is all that has fallen in the neighborhood of the Chowchilla River, the dividing line between Merced and Fresno counties. At a depth of 20 inches the ground is still dry and hard. Up to this date not more than half enough rain had fallen to make a full wheat crop. It is remarkable that only one-third of the quantity of moisture has fallen in the San Joaquin Valley which has fallen in the bay counties. If a wheat crop can not be matured this year in that valley, all the wheat growers will have to fall back on irrigation. While in the coast counties there has been so much rain that farming operations have been suspended. In the San Joaquin Valley there has just been enough to facilitate plowing, and sowing. The result is that more wheat has been sown in that valley than in any previous year.—*Bulletin.*

A Sketch from Real Life.

"O my Father in Heaven, I implore Thee, spare me this bitter, bitter trial!"

The dying husband reached out his emaciated hand, and placed it upon her bowed head.

"Mary, wife?"

Her arm was about his neck in an instant—her lips to his. For many hours reason had wandered, now to return only long enough for him to realize that he was dying; dying, leaving a wife and two helpless children without any means of support.

"How can I leave you? Who will care for you and my children now? Oh, God, who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and the widow's God, I commit them to Thy care. Mary, darling, trust in Him who doeth all things well. "Pray."

Her frame shook convulsively as she bowed her head in prayer; at such an hour it was hard to say, "Thy will, not mine, be done."

The shock was too sudden; reason again wandered. Once more he rallied, and his eyes sought those of his wife. She was there, but a mist—a film—had come between them; he could not see her, though he felt her warm breath. And then that powerful frame collected all its remaining energies for the last dread contest with death.

So fearful, so terrible was the struggle, that friends stood by with suppressed breath and averted eyes, while Mary, with a fearful calmness, hour after hour wiped the death damp from his brow and the oozing foam from his pallid lips.

"He is gone; take her away," said the doctor, and she fell heavily across the cold, lifeless body of her husband; and the unresisting form of the insensible wife was borne into the next room.

Strange hands closed the eyes of the dead, parted the damp locks on the forehead, straightened his manly limbs, and folded the marble hands over as noble a heart as ever lay cold and still beneath a shroud.

One o'clock! Slowly the wife unclosed her eyes and looked about her. Where was her husband? She pressed her hands to her temples. Oh, the consciousness that would come! Where had they laid him? She crossed the hall to his room; the key was in the lock; she turned it with trembling fingers. O God! the dreadful stillness of that outlined form—the calm majesty of that marble brow, on which the moonbeams fell as sweetly as if that peaceful sleep was but to restore him to her widowed arms—that half filled glass from which his dying lips had turned away—those useless phials—that watch—his watch—moving, and he so still—the utter helplessness of human aid—the dreadful might of Omnipotence!

"Earth to earth and dust to dust." Slowly the minister repeated the words, as if afraid of tearing afresh the wound already too deep to heal. The sexton smooths the moist earth carefully with his reversed spade over the new mound, and one by one the carriages rolled away.

God pity the widow and the fatherless.

Spring Elections.

The two earliest Spring elections of this year are in New Hampshire and Connecticut, the former State voting March 10th and the latter April 6th. Each State is very nearly on a balance, and as these New England Spring elections are supposed to forecast something of the political horoscope of the year in which they occur, they are always watched with interest by politicians everywhere. As a Congress is to be chosen at the Autumn elections this year, both parties in the two New England States are already active, and the campaign, although more than a month in advance of one election and two months ahead of the other, is getting quite lively. The Republicans carried New Hampshire at the Spring election in 1873, polling 34,023 votes, to 32,016 votes for their opponents, and electing Ezekiel A. Straw Governor by a majority of 1,007. In Connteticut, on the other hand, the Democrats were successful at the last election, polling 45,059 votes, to 39,245 for the Republicans, and electing Charles R. Ingersoll Governor by 5,814 majority. In Connecticut this year there will also be an active canvass for the Legislature, as the new one to be chosen will have a United States Senator to elect to succeed William A. Buckingham, Republican, whose term expires with the next session of Congress. The present Connecticut Legislature contains 131 Democrats, 118 Republicans, 9 Liberal Republicans and 2 Independents, a Democratic majority of two over all the other parties combined. In New Hampshire the candidates for Governor are already in the field, Luther McCutchins, a farmer and Granger, being the Republican, and Jas. W. Weston, (who was Governor in 1872-3) the Democratic nominee. In Connecticut the Democrats renominated Gov. Ingersoll yesterday, but the Republicans have not yet held their State Convention, though it is regarded as probable that H. B. Harrison will be nominated. No members of Congress are this year to be chosen in either State. Both these States have good Governors; it would be difficult, indeed, for Connecticut and New Hampshire to find better men for Chief Magistrates than Charles R. Ingersoll (Democratic) and Ezekiel A. Straw (Republican).

THE DIMENSIONS OF CALIFORNIA. The following are the dimensions of the State of California: Width on the north end, 216 miles; extreme extension from east to west, 352 miles; average width, about 235 miles; extension from north to south, 654 miles. A direct line from the northwest corner of the State to Fort Yuma; being the longest line in the State, is 830 miles long; a direct line from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 342 miles; direct line from San Francisco to San Diego, 451 miles. San Diego lies 350 miles south and 285 miles east of San Francisco. Los Angeles lies 285 miles south and 225 miles east of San Francisco. Cape Mendocino the most westerly part of the State is 96 miles west of San Francisco, and one hundred and eighty miles north.

AUSTRALIA exported nearly fifty millions of gold to England during 1872, against thirty-two millions in 1873. Australia's gold product for the past year must, therefore, have been more than two and a half times that of California.

A Vessel with Wings Worked by Steam—100 Miles an Hour.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—For many years Mr. L. B. Hunt, a talented mechanic of this city, has been constructing a vessel with which to navigate the air, and is convinced that he has at last solved the problem of aerial navigation. The vessel is now on exhibition at the fair grounds near this city. The car, which is destined to carry passengers, is of wood, 30 feet long, eight feet high, and eight feet in width. Four wire cables connect it with the engine room 20 feet above. The car will be fitted up in attractive style, and afford accommodation to forty persons.

The motive power of the ship is steam, one of Silsby's rotary 50-horse power engines being used. It is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one within the other, and revolving in opposite directions. To the outer shaft are attached four wings nine feet wide next the shaft, six feet at the extreme end, and twelve feet long. To the inner shaft are fastened four similar wings ten feet above the other. They are made of sheet iron, slightly concave, and incline at an angle of twenty degrees. When the machinery is set in motion these wings revolve at the rate of 150 times a minute, and it is claimed by the inventor will lift the vessel, weighing about six tons, and laden with six tons more.

The desired direction is given the machine by four wings, ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft and revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the operator or engineer. The whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine, at the right of the machine, and sixteen feet long by five wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures fifty-eight feet. It has cost $12,000.

Mr. Hunt does not entertain the slightest doubt of the success of his air ship. He says he will be able to propel it safely to any point at a rate of 100 miles an hour. He is constructing a vessel of miniature dimensions for the initial trial, which will be made at an early day.

A German Bride's Outfit.

The *trousseau* of the German bride is decidedly substantial. It is furnished by the bride's parents, and consists entirely of linen, both household and body linen, generally sufficient to last a lifetime, and adapted to the rank and means of the bride. Thus the rich mother buys what is best and finest in the shops; the less rich one buys up gradually—years before the occasion—good, strong, household linen carefully kept in lavender, and cut up and sewed by the girl herself when her marriage is settled. The poorer classes do the same, beginning almost at birth of the girl; and the peasant woman grows or buys her flax, spins it herself, and lays by a provision of strong linen, durable as sail cloth, for her daughter, as her mother and grandmother also did before her. The pride of a German woman, no matter of what rank, is in her linen-press; and it is exhibited to friends, and discussed with gossips as one of the chief subjects of a female conversation. It happens rarely that any well-outfitted woman has to add any material store to her treasure. The wedding jewelry—entirely a minor consideration, by-the-way—is invariably the present of the bridegroom. He presents to his betrothed the ornaments suited to the rank and station he intends to place her in. The rich man presents his pearls and diamonds; the less rich one, his pretty gold ornaments; the simple artisan his plain brooch, with a lock of his hair at the back, to be worn by his loving wife solemnly on grand occasions to the end of her days, and at last bequeathed affectionately to some loved individual as her best treasure. All the gifts are carefully chosen with a view to their future usefulness; for the first principle is that these love-offerings are for the "young household," not for the young lady. Accordingly they are invariably adapted to the rank, station and means of the young couple, and arranged on the preconcerted plan, so that duplicates are impossible; yet every giver's means and individual tastes are duly regarded. The result is, that as all is well considered and well fitted together, the young people start in life with a well-fitted house, prettier and more valuable than would be the case if provided by themselves alone. From the richest to the poorest household, the wedding gifts are ever preserved, valued, and no giver objects to see his gift treasured for life as the wedding gift which is to last a life.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.—The steamship California arrived in this port on the 28th of February, 1849, with the first band of pioneers who came to California by steamer. This vessel is still in the possession of the Pacific Mail Company, and a number of the Pioneers who came with her on that memorable trip applied on the 22d instant to the agent of the company for permission to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their arrival by an excursion round the bay. The Committee consists of Dr. A. B. Stout, Alexander Austin, Captain Whittell, W. H. Davis and S. F. Blasdell, Mr. H. F. Williams, the Secretary, has received from Captain Higgins a letter informing the Committee that the California is at the service of the Pioneers on the day and for the purpose of the celebration referred to, coaled, officered and manned, free of all expense to the Society. The sincere thanks of the Society have been returned to Captain Higgins. The excursion will take place on the 28th of February.—*S. F. Call.*

MR. JOHN G SAXE, our well-known American poet, sent the following epigram in reply to an invitation to address a temperance convention:

"You have heard of the snake in the grass my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you nasel know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class.
Ahs!
'Tis the venomous snake in the glass!"

A FEARFUL RECORD.—During the last four years, as shown by the records, 560 men and 9,006 women have been committed to the workinghouse on Blackwell's Island, New York, each from six to one hundred times, for habitual intemperance! One man and twenty-nine women have been committed one hundred times! The record is a sickening one.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, Feb. 20th, 1874.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Yellow fever is prevailing at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In Buenos Ayres, cholera is devasting the populace.

DEATH OF A KING.—King Lunalillo, of the Sandwich Islands, died February 3rd, of bronchial disease; aged, 39 years and three days.

DEATH.—Mrs. Moss, wife of Captain W. S. Moss, one of the proprietors of the *Examiner*, died recently at her residence in Alameda county.

ENTERPRISE AT SACRAMENTO.—The *Bee* says that smelting works are to be established at Sacramento, nearly $20,000 having been subscribed for that purpose.

FIJI ISLANDS.—A letter from B. B. Glascock, of this county, now in the Fiji Islands, will appear in our next issue. Its great length precludes its publication this week.

DEBT RAISED.—The papers say the Central Methodist Church congregation of San Francisco raised $20,000 at morning and evening service last Sunday, and wiped out the church debt.

IMMIGRATION.—It is said that there are twelve different parties, representing as many colonies of families, now negotiating with the California Immigrant Union to come to California and settle.

IMMENSE DELINQUENT LIST.—The S. F. *Examiner's* supplement containing the delinquent tax list of San Francisco for 1873, fills twenty-four pages of that paper, in all one hundred and eighty-eight columns.

FORCED APPEARANCE.—According to the Sacramento *Bee*, Jiminez, who offered Assemblyman Escandon $5,000 to $10,000 to vote for Booth, has been arrested at Santa Barbara, and will be brought here by the first boat.

IMPROVED.—The *Mendocino Democrat* upon commencing its tenth volume last week, came out enlarged and in a bran new dress. We are glad to see our cotemporaries prosper, and these are substantial signs of prosperity.

DODGED AGAIN.—We are sorry that our Assemblyman does not stand up to his work and face the music squarely on the issues before the Legislature. By the *Union* of Feb. 17th we learn that on the evening before "the Senate Committee on Corporations met with open doors for the purpose of considering Freeman's bill for the regulation of freight and fare rates." Stanford, Towne, Grey, Montague, Hyde and other railroad magnates were before the Committee; but Mr. Freeman, who claims to be father of the bill, was not present. Says the *Union:* "Farley stated that Assemblyman Freeman had been invited to be present, and another invitation was sent to him, *but he failed to come!*" Now why does Mr. Freeman dodge important questions like this? It cannot for a moment be supposed that he is afraid to champion his own bill, even before Stanford himself. If the bill is right it should be defended. If not, let it go to the wall. Perhaps this is Mr. Freeman's game. But the people have looked for and expected different action from this. Dodging a question at such an important crisis does not suit the people. Truly, our Assemblyman is an artful dodger.

Letter from Sacramento.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 18th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—DEAR SIR:—There has not been much legislation accomplished the past week, but perhaps as much as was beneficial or desirable. There are some things that trouble me to comprehend, and one of these things is, how the Codes will read when all the numerous amendments that have been passed shall be added and all the sections and parts of sections that have been ordered to be stricken out are subtracted. It was contended that there was and ought to be uniqueness and uniformity in our codes of laws; and therefore but few minds should be employed upon this great work. Well, there are 120 members in the two houses, and nearly every one has taken his turn at amendment. It is also matter of astonishment how all the concurrent resolutions of instruction to Congress that have been offered were thought of. This 20th session should be called "the session of a thousand resolutions."

TEMPERANCE.

This Legislature is also said to be deeply imbued with the principle of temperance, and that the Option Law and the Civil Damage Law will be added to the roll of invasions. Certain it is this body has passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within an area of two miles of the State University. It is also a fact that the Senate has passed an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on the day of election. This is a long stride in advance. The Sunday Law could not be enforced, and yet these wise people would add another Statute to be a dead letter upon our books.

LIBEL.

Liquor suggests libel. Well, our reformers, by universal consent, have introduced an act to repeal the section of the Code that forces the plaintiff in a libel suit to give security in $500, with two good and sufficient sureties, for the payment of costs if complainant loses his case.

BILLS

Have been introduced as follows: By Goodale, an act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on vessels; By Duffy, an act for the relief of Catherine Conolly, whose husband was said to have been killed by the employés while building the Capitol; By O'Conor, an act to strike out the words "under the age of seventeen years," from the bill that prohibits the employment of women in the dance houses and drinking saloons and cellars to play for hire, drinks or gain. This bill makes it criminal to employ women of any age in those dens of infamy.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

This bill is made the special order for the 24th instant. It is an important subject and will elicit a warm discussion in the Senate.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

This bill has been up twice, the last time on yesterday, and Mr. Finney seemed provoked that he could not elicit discussion on the subject. He bantered strongly and even went after newspaper correspondents. The times will not warrant this measure. There are two many hoodlums in our land. Death is the most horrible of all punishments, and therefore the most efficacious in preventing the crime of murder. Nothing short of this would prove sufficient in these days of degeneration to prevent this crime, and the effect upon the criminal is a secondary consideration. The protection of society should be the first and chief object.

MORE BILLS.

Mr. Cowdery introduced an act relative to perfecting an appeal and staying proceedings in the courts below in certain cases; also, an act about hotel keepers' liens upon baggage of a person obtaining food or lodging at their houses; also, an act relative to the liability of hotel keepers. It makes the keeper of a hotel or lodging house or boarding house liable for all losses of or injury to personal property placed by his guests under his care, except in certain cases. These two laws were introduced by Mr. Evans in the Senate, and the Judiciary Committee reported against them as not being as good as the common law now in force.

NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.

Mr. Peek has a bill granting the right to carriers and venders of newspapers, books and magazines to sell and distribute the same on any railroad, steamboat or sailing vessel in the State; and any attaché or owner who attempts to prevent them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. But the carrier or vender must pay his fare like another passenger.

FINANCE AND CONTRACT CO.

A joint resolution asking Congress to investigate the charges made against the "Contract and Finance Company" by our representatives, was passed by both houses, no one voting nay. The charges were that this Company had received large amounts of money and expended it improperly and corruptly.

An act was introduced by Mr. Neff to provide for the payment of the expenses of witnesses for the defense, in criminal cases, who reside outside of the county in which the case is pending. By Gibbons, an act for the protection of stock holders in corporations. By Bush, an act which provides that the pupils in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum shall not be clothed by the State except on an order from the County Court setting forth the inability of their parents to provide such clothing.

CLERK OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

This young gentleman, by resolution introduced by the Committee on Contingent expenses, has his pay increased from five to eight dollars per diem from the first day of Dec., 1873, until the end of the session.

SALARY BILL.

Mr. Keyes introduced a bill to separate the office of County Recorder from that of County Clerk, and regulate the salaries in certain offices in the county of Stanislaus.

This bill was prepared by the Supreme Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of the county of Stanislaus: An act to authorize the next of kin of a deceased person or the husband or wife to collect and receive of any Savings Bank any deposit therein, where the same does not exceed three hundred dollars.

LAND FRAUDS.

Mr. Myers offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, certain facts have come to the knowledge of the Committee on Land Monopoly, pointing to immense frauds in entering and obtaining possession of lands in the State of California, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, that the Committee is granted leave of absence and are authorized to send for persons and papers necessary for said investigation.

I do not expect much from this "Committee on Land Monopoly." Curious name, is it not?

PROTECTION TO SETTLERS.

An act introduced by Mr. Turner for the protection of settlers upon public lands claimed by the State, provides that the State shall not sell or segregate any lands upon which settlers have a homestead or preëmption claim. That's a good bill and will pass both Houses. Mr. McKusic also introduced an act (closely resembling that of Mr. Turner) for the protection of homestead and preëmption settlers. It authorizes this class of settlers to institute suits against persons committing trespass upon the lands before their titles are completed or perfected.

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN.

The bill introduced by Senator Pendegast enabling women to hold educational offices, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 23 to 13, Mr. Duffy voting aye in order that he might move to reconsider. After the vote was announced he gave notice that he would to-morrow move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The bill of your member, Freeman, for the reduction of salaries, was before the Assembly to-day, and will be at the head of the file to-morrow morning, It has been amended in many particulars, but the general features of the bill are the same as in the original.

Mr. Boggs introduced a bill amendatory of the bill providing for the funding of the indebtedness of the reclamation and levee districts of the State.

STATE PRINTER.

The State printer will perhaps get his pay, and the men who did the work will also get theirs, for the bill upon this subject has passed the Senate.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Gildea, a former member of the Assembly, is contesting the seat of Mr. Fraser, of Eldorado. The case was argued this afternoon by Haymond for Gildea and council from Eldorado County for Fraser. It is to be continued to-morrow.

INDEX.

A SUGGESTION.—The *Mail* suggests that we keep still in regard to the county printing! Not much, Mr. *Mail* man; we have nothing to cover up or to be afraid of. Had you obtained the contract fairly, and then carried it out honorably, we should not complain, and our complaint is not so much on our own account as in behalf of the people. Or had the Supervisors given you the contract at the rates we have heretofore received without advertising for proposals, then we would have said "all right." But the Board, especially, have not acted honorably in the premises, and we will not hold our peace.

NEW DAILY.—That indefatigable publisher and able writer, J. F. Linthicum, of Vallejo, has revived the *Daily Independent* again. It is small—four columns to the page—but is neat and spicy, making up in quality any seeming lack of quantity. It will grow in size by and by, we trust.

New Advertisements.

Ladies' Bazaar.

NEW BUSINESS! NEW GOODS!!

WOODLAND,

(MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.)

AN ENDLESS VARIETY —OF—

Fancy, Ornamental —AND— USEFUL ARTICLES!

Consisting in part as follows:

Chromos, Brackets, Picture Frames, Japan Cabinets, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums, Dolls, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Purses, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Setts—Collars & Cuffs, Corsets, Muslins, Spool Cotton, Agate & Pearl Buttons, Pins, Needles, Hooks & Eyes, Combs and Brushes.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's **BOOTS AND SHOES!**

(A FULL ASSORTMENT.)

Boys' White and Colored Shirts

Ready Made and Made to Order.

A SPECIALTY.

☞ The Ladies are informed that at the

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May be found at all times a Full Assortment —OF— Ladies', Misses' and Children's **UNDERWEAR!**

☞ These goods are made under our own supervision, in the best manner, and the prices are so low that no one after examining will think of making for themselves. Come and see.

INFANTS' WARDROBES!

Together with a complete assortment of material formaking the same, including

Nainsook, plain, checked and striped, Linen and Bishop's Lawn, Embroideries, Fancy Ruffling, Linen, Tape and Bobbins, Embroidery Silk & Braid, Opera Flannel, Marseiles (Flannel lined), Flannel, of all grades, Flannel Skirts and Shawls, Silk Embroidered, Nursery Pins.

TEN CASES BOYS' BOOTS,

(SAN FRANCISCO MAKE)

WILL BE SOLD AT COST.

☞ *Agency for Snow's Glove-Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment. Bring in your old gloves and have them made as good as new.* fe20-3m

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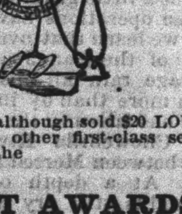
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Price, $50 *to* $75. *Price,* $50 *to* $75.

These Machines, although sold $20 LOWER in price than any other first-class sewing machine, received the

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—AT THE—

World's Fair, Vienna, 1873,

As follows:

A Medal for the Best Sewing Machine.

A Medal for the Highest Standard of Skilled Workmanship.

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A Medal for the Best Stitching in Boots and Shoes.

☞ Address, for Circulars and Samples, G. H. NORTON, Agent, 337 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal., Or, DOUGLAS & CO., Visalia, Cal.

fe20-6m4p

DELINQUENT LIST —OF— TAXPAYERS —AND— Unpaid Taxes of Yolo Co. —FOR THE— YEAR 1873-74.

Amt. of Taxes and Costs.

A.

Allison, James G—Lot No 3 Elliott's E Ad to Woodland ... 11 80
Abbott, J M—S w ¼ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 31, t 10 n, r 2 e; lot 14 Welch's Ad to Woodland; lot in Welch's Ad bounded n by Cross st, e by Moses, s by Martin, w by First st ... 22 51
Asher, James—W ½ lot 2 Fiske & Messenger's Ad to Woodland ... 19 71
Ashby, J—Personal property ... 3 76
Atkinson, J M—Poll tax ... 3 15
Andres, Lewis—N ½ of n w ¼ sec 3, t 9 n, r 1 w; s w ¼ sec 34, t 10 n, r 1 w ... 64 57
Armstead, W B—Personal property ... 55
Avery, A S—Personal property ... 4 70
Adkinson, D O—S ½ of block No 38; all of block 39, 31, 32; lots 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 in block 34 in the Town of Washington ... 56 70
Atkinson, D O—Lot 15 block 5; lots 4, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 block 28; lots 14, 15 block 34; n ½ of block 38 ... 17 90
Armstrong, J O—Personal property ... 7 76

B.

Baker, F E—S e ¼ sec 2, t 11 n, r 2 w ... 16 94
Berker & Kalen—Personal property ... 8 64
Barth C—Personal property ... 6 20
Belt, A J—Personal property ... 1 31
Buckley, R F—Personal property ... 56
Braun, Larin—Block L Cañada de Capay ... 95 88
Brush, P P—S w ¼ sec 25, t 12 n, r 2 w ... 5 46
Berry, J J—Personal property ... 5 39
Bailey, G W—Personal property ... 77
Butler, John—N w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 32, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 15 40
Burns, Wm. D—Personal property ... 5 28
Bayliss, Smith & Co ... 12 09
Bush, Christian ... 1 03
Brickley, John ... 61
Benham, Robert—Lot in Woodland bounded n by Davidson, e by Brown, s by Oak ave, w by Day ... 7 36
Bynum, A C—Personal property ... 60
Blackmore, Wm—Personal property ... 8 54
Briggs—H H—Personal property ... 56
Burton, Thomas F—Personal property ... 1 31
Burchtel, Anton—Lot 15, block 1, Davisville ... 5 39
Beedle, John S—Frac n w ¼ sec 30, t 9 n r 1 e ... 18 19
Barton, Hiram—Lot No 5, block 2, range D, Davisville ... 11 90
Brown, John—Personal property ... 82
Brittenbacher, C—S e ¼ of n e ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼, and s ½ of s e ¼ sec 23, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s e ¼ of n w ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ (S L S 807) sec 26, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 34 86
Bryan, John E—Lots 19, 20, 21, block 28, Washington ... 3 13
Butler, John—N w ¼ sec 32, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 15 30
Barry, Wm—Poll tax ... 3 15

C.

Carpenter, W R—Personal property ... 61
Cahill, John—Personal property ... 54
Coyle, John—Personal property ... 58
Clark, J Q A—Personal property ... 33 86
Chalder, John ... 74
Creason, S P—Personal property ... 5 39
Carpenter, L B—Personal property ... 1 02
Cadenasso, G & Co—Personal property ... 2 95
Chapman, Morton—Personal property ... 5 20
Cook, Joseph—S e ¼ sec 10, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 21 69
Clark, Cassander—Personal property ... 4 10
Cook, J W—Personal property ... 7 67
Clark, W L—½ acre of land on Sacramento river ... 7 51
Cornelius, Thomas—Personal property ... 13 58
Crane, G W—Personal property ... 60
Curl, M V—Personal property ... 66
Cornelius, James—Personal property ... 98
Clark, Thos L—Personal property ... 61
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Church, M E (South)—Lots 4 and 5 block 9; lots 9 and 10 block 8, Knight's Landing ... 10 14
Chamberlain, Wm—Lots 7 and 8, block 4, range D, Davisville ... 2 63
Clark, B C—Personal property ... 79
Cain, J F—Personal property ... 3 60
Cook, Wm—Personal property ... 7 89
Cole, N P—Lots 1 and 2, block 3, range E; lot 9 block 1 range E, Davisville ... 15 34
Campbell, James—Personal property ... 72
Currie, A (dec'd)—Land on Sacramento river bounded n e and s by lands of McCormick, and w by C H Gray ... 16 78
Cal and Oregon Railroad Co—W ½ sec 5, t 12 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 7, t 12 n, r 1 w; s ¼ and s ½ of n w ¼, and s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 17, t 12 n, r 1 w; s ¼ and n w ¼, s ½ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 19, t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ of w ½ sec 21, t 12 n, r 1 w; n ½ s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 29, t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ and s w ¼ of n e ¼, and s ½ of s e ¼ sec 1, t 12 n, r 2 w; n ½ of s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 33, t 12 n, r 1 w; n ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 3, t 12 n, r 2 w; e ½ of n ½ of n w ¼ of sec 11, t 12 n, r 2 w; s ½ of s ½ of sec 13, t 12 n, r 2 w; the whole of sec 3 t 11 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ of n w ¼, and s ½ and n e ¼ of n e ¼, and s e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 11, t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ and s e ¼, and w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 13, t 12 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ of s w ¼ and n e ¼ of sec 23, t 12 n, r 1 w; n e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 17, t 12 n, r 1 e; the whole of sec 19, t 12 n, r 1 e; w ½ of w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 29, t 12 n, r 1 w ... 280 74
Central Pacific R R Co—N ½ of s w ¼ sec 9, t 7 n, r 3 e; the whole of sec 7, t 6 n, r 3 e ... 30 08
Central Pacific R R Co, successors to W P R R Co—The whole of sec 1, t 9 n, r 2 e; n e ¼ sec 25, t 9 n, r 2 e; n ½ sec 5, t 9 n, r 3 e, e ½ and s w ¼ sec 7, t 9 n, r 3 e; e ½ and s e ¼ section 31, t 9 n, r 3 e; w ½ sec 33, t 9 n, r 3 e; n w ¼ sec 5, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s w ¼ sec 7, t 7 n, r 3 e; s e ¼ and s ½ of s w ¼ sec 9, t 7 n, r 3 e; s ½ and n e ¼ sec 17, t 7 n, r 3 e; whole of sec 19, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s w ¼ and n ½ and s w ¼, and n ½ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 21, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s w ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 29, t 7 n, r 3 e; whole of sec 31, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 478 97
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Carter, J R—Personal property ... 5 28
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Cox, Gustavus—W ½ of s e ¼ sec 2, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 3 70
Cook, John M—N w qr sec 11, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 5 71
Curtis, Mrs Catherine—Pers'l property ... 28 35

D.

Dickerson, J M—E 20 feet lot 1 block 2 Woodland ... $46 08
Dodson, O M—Personal property ... 11 96
Durkee, W W—Personal property ... 12 76
Dunning, S—Poll tax ... 3 15
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Drake, E R—N hf of s w qr sec 9, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 3 76
Douch, G J—Personal property ... 20 03
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Farnham, A G—Personal property ... 58
Fowler, Mark—Personal property ... 11 40
Fleishman, Matt—Personal property ... 6 20
Frank, Aug—Personal property ... 56
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Fox, C W—E ½ and e ½ of n w ¼ of sec 3, t 11 n, r 1 e; s e ¼ of sec 11, t 11 n, r 1 e; e ½ of s e ¼ of sec 32, t 11 n, r 1 e; s w ¼ of sec 33, t 11 n, r 1 e; all of sec 34, t 11 n, r 1 e; all of sec 35, t 11 n, r 1 e; n e ¼ of sec 25, t 11 n, r 1 w ... 149 34
Ferguson, Frank—Personal property ... 59
Fay, John—Personal property ... 2 53
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G.

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Gilbert, C C—N e ¼ sec 26, t 12 n, r 2 w ... 20 97
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Gill, Henry—Poll tax ... 3 15
Grayson, Chas—Personal property ... 6 51
Griggs, Geo M—Personal property ... 9 60
Grover, Henry—Personal property ... 3 99
Gorinsca, D G—Personal property ... 61
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Gwinn, Jno M—2 acres of the corner of Harrison Gwin's land ... 8 98
Galvis, Chas—Personal property ... 56
Green, F M—S e ¼ sec 18, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 11 74
Gordon, John—Lot 3 in Gordon's subdivision of Rancho Cañada de Capay ... 45 82
Goodfellow, H M—Personal property ... 8 90
Gould, A—S e ¼ sec 17, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 29 15
Gould, A—Uncollected tax for 1872 on same ... 28 22
Graham, Mary and James—Lot 10, bl'k 4 r E Davisville ... 2 13
Gorman, J C—E ½ of n w ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 31, t 12 n, r 4 w; s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, t 12 n, r 4 w ... 4 26
Gilson, John—S L S No 293, sec 25, n e ¼ and s e ¼ sec 24 ... 11 42
Green, Thomas—Lot No. 8 in N Elliott's n Ad to Woodland ... 2 13
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Gay, John C ... 1 32

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Hubbard, D C Jr—Personal property ... 59
Harbin, J I—Personal property ... 63
Hornlein & Stockwell—Personal prop. ... 1 06
Hall, Robert—Personal property ... 57
Hynes, John—s e ¼ sec 24, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 20 86
Harbin, Sarah—Lot 13 Fiske & Messenger's Ad to Woodland ... 5 30
High, R G—S e ¼ and n ½ sec 23, t 12 n, r 2 w ... 48 67
Hegelin, Fred—Personal property ... 97
High, Dusten—N w ¼ sec 25, t 12 n, r 2 w ... 24 77
Hivard, G—Personal property ... 9 24
Harrison, Eph—Lot 2 of n w ¼ w ½ of s w ¼ and n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, t 12 n, r 4 w ... 16 77
Howard, B F—Personal property ... 6 04
Haworth, Edward—Small house and lot above the town of Washington on the river bank ... 3 76
Hegelen, John—Personal property ... 91
Hatcher, C W—Personal property ... 65
Hulett, J M—Personal property ... 62
Heath, John C—Personal property ... 60
Hull, Delizell—Personal property ... 1 83
Harrington, F W—Personal property ... 61
Hopkins A W—Personal property ... 13 52
Houston, W N—Personal property ... 79
Hulse, J C—Personal property ... 70
Henly, A—Block 27 in town of Washington ... 51 07
Henley, A—Uncollected tax on same for 1872 ... 13 20
Hemphill Jas—Personal property ... 56
Hoffman, Geo—Personal property ... 77
Hevel, C—Personal property ... 55
Higley, Wm—Personal property ... 92
Hesperian College—Land in Woodland bounded n by College Ad to the to the town, e by Perry and Craft, Winnie & Co., Sam Ogburn & Brogan, s by Lincoln Ave, w by Railroad st ... 65 60
Hinrich, Lawrence—S ½ of s w ¼ sec 28 t 10 n, r 2 w ... 7 10
Hewlett, J—S ½ of s w qr sec 3, t 10 n, r 2 w; n ½ of n w ¼ sec 10, t 10 n, r 2 w ... 14 02
Hirsh, Benjamin—S ½ of n w ¼ sec 2, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 26 54
Hewett, Joseph—Lot 3, r E, block 3 ... 1 32
Hall, Thos J—Uncollected tax for 1872 ... 16 02

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Ives, C F—Possessory claim unsurveyed lands in t 12 n, r 5 w ... 9 32
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J.

John, Antone—Personal property ... 2 37
Jackson, C—Personal property ... 56
Jackson, E B—N w ¼ sec 30, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 12 55
Jaques, Jesse—N e qr sec 17, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 16 13
Johnson, Juliet—Lots 1 and 2, block 40 in the town of Washington ... 2 95
Johnson, W Neely—Lots 13 and 14 in Block 40 in Washington ... 3 45
Jackson, Henry—Lot No 4 in Elliott's southern Ad to Woodland ... 18 10
Jackson, Mary A—Personal property ... 1 48
Keller, Wm—Lot 8, block 1, in Fiske & Messenger's Ad to Woodland ... 13 05

K.

Kaufman, S—Personal property ... 1 19
Kalbaugh, R—Lots 8 and 9 Freeman's plat of the town of Woodland ... 15 83
Kelley, G R—Personal property ... 55
Kummer, Ed—Personal property ... 2 60
Kamp, Jo—Personal property ... 66
Kelley, Charles—Do do ... 57
Kimmer & Ross—Personal property ... 67
Kelley, Margaret—Lot 4, block 34 in the town of Washington ... 1 72
Kingsbury, S—Personal property ... 4 58
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Lamb, Wm—Do do ... 3 25
Lasky, M—Do do ... 56
Lambert, John—Do do ... 7 73
Letterer, L—Do do ... 56
Lerch, R—Do do ... 4 09
Leeds, J M—Do do ... 55
Lyons, Geo—Improvements on land other than his own ... 78
Lotten, J F—Personal property ... 5 72
Lowe, J R—Land in Cañada de Capay, bounded n by Henry Rodes, Eby Allen and Lincoln, s by J H Rhodes, w by lands unsurveyed ... 99 43
Lincoln, H L—Land in Cache Creek Cañon Bounded s by J M Rhodes e by unsurveyed lands, north by Chas Allen, w by Lowe; also s ½ of n e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 3, t 11 n, r 2 w ... 128 57
Lawrence, R H—Personal property ... 10 73
Lemmon, J C—Possessor of claim s w ¼ of sec 34, t 9 n, r 2 w ... 17 18
Lefever, Cyrus—N w ¼ sec 34, t 10 n, r 2 w ... 9 81
Lewis, Gideon—Personal property ... 7 77
Lewis, T F—Personal property ... 5 28
Loder Geo—Do do ... 8 04
Lou, B K—Personal property ... 2 05
Lincoln L M—S L S 432 and 433 in sec 24 t 7 n, r 3 e ... 10 93
Loesa, F J—Personal property ... 2 13

M.

Morrison, W R—Personal property ... 75
Marcus, John—Lot in Woodland bounded n by road, e by Strong, s by Strong and Haines and w by Sam Haines ... 10 12
McClellan, Robt—Do do ... 61
Meyers, Martin—Lot 4 Blk A in Frost's and Ruggles Ad to Woodland ... 5 48
Monroe, D A—Per property ... 6 21
Meyers, B F—S w qr sec 7, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 15 48
McLaughlin, Chas—The whole of sec 1 t 9 n, r 2 e; n ½ of n e qr sec 11, t 9 n, r 2 e; n ½ and s e qr sec 5, t 9 n, r 3 e; s ½ and n e qr sec 7, t 9 n, r 3 e; n w qr sec 9, t 9 n, r 3 e; n ½ sec 17, t 9 n, r 3 e; s w qr sec 29, t 9 n, r 3 e; e ½ of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr sec 31, t 9 n, r 3 e; w ½ sec 33 t 9 n, r 3 e; n w qr sec 5, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s w qr sec 7, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 246 13
McCanna, Thomas—Small fraction of n e corner of n e qr sec 31, t 10 n, r 2 e ... 7 43
Miller, S H—Personal property ... 4 47
McClintoc, A—Do do ... 3 40
Masten, J T—Do do ... 1 07
Miller, H—Do do ... 92
Miller, Wm—Do do ... 64
Meener, J P—Do do ... 66
Miller & Kennedy—Do do ... 9 38
McKinney, R J—Do do ... 7 62
Malcolm, Geo—Do do ... 4 47
Mortues, Antone & Co—Do do ... 6 67
McMillan, W H—Do do ... 77
Markwell, John—Do do ... 56
Mapes, S M—Do do ... 1 02
Matthews, John—W ½ and n ½ of n w ¼ sec 17, t 8 n, r 1 w; S L S No 968, s w qr sec 1, t 8 n, r 3 e ... 44 14
McCarty, A P—Personal property ... 22 90
Mowe, Geo W—Lot No 4 and fraction lot No 7, lots 8 and 9, and n e qr of lot 11, lots 6 and 5, known as the Big Ranch on Putah Creek ... 625 86
Mills, Edgar—Secs 19, 20, 30 and 31; w hf and s w qr of s e qr of sec 21, t 11 n, r 2 w; n e qr sec 5; w hf sec 4; n hf of n w qr sec 9; s e qr sec 9; n e qr sec 17; e hf sec 20; w hf of n e qr sec 29; w hf and w hf of s e qr sec 21, w hf of sec 27, w hf and s e qr of n e qr sec 27, e hf and s w qr sec 28, e hf and s w qr, and n hf of n w qr sec 33, t 9 n, r 2 w; e hf and w hf of w hf, and n e qr of n w qr of sec 4; n hf and n hf of s hf sec 3; n e qr sec 9, n e qr of n e qr of sec 10; w hf of n w qr sec 25; n e qr of n e qr sec 25, t 8 n, r 2 w ... 535 79
Morgan, John L—Lot 8 block 2, range D, in Davisville ... 12 80
Morrell, C C—Personal property ... 13 52
McDowell, W J—Block No 17 in the town of Washington ... 25 57
Moore, J A—Personal property ... 79
Mann, F F—E hf of s e qr (S L S No 807) sec 29, t 7 n, r 3 e; n hf of n e qr, and w hf sec 28, t 7 n, r 3 e; s e qr of s e qr sec 21, and s hf of s w qr and s w qr of s e qr sec 22, 22, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 54 09
Mathews, A—W hf sec 30, t 9 n, r 4 e, Survey 976; e hf sec 23; w hf sec 24; s hf of s e qr sec 14; s hf of s w qr sec 13, t 9 n, r 3 e; lots No 26, 27, 28 29 and 30 in block 10, Washington ... 27 16
Merritt School District—One acre of land in the n e cor of J J Ammons' land ... 9 46
Morrison, J C Jr—Lot 8 block 1, range A, in Davisville, and uncollected tax for 1872 ... 21 30
McElroy, W D—Lots 6, 7 and 8, block 1, range C, in Davisville ... 3 76
M E Church—Lots 8, 9 and 10, block 4, in the town of Cacheville ... 10 46
Mahon, Franklin—W hf and s e qr of s w qr sec 31, t 12 n, r 4 w; n e qr of n w qr sec 6, t 11 n, r 4 w ... 4 26
Messer, Ruth A—Lot No 3, block No 28 in the town of Washington ... 1 32
McKinney, R J—Uncollected tax for '72 ... 10 67
Matlock, R J—Poll tax ... 3 15

N.

Norton, J H—Personal property ... 4 88
Nickerson, J R Do do ... 68
Newman, Chas Do do ... 7 84
Ninskay, Peter—S e qr sec 2, t 7 n, r 3 e, S L S No 881; w hf of s e qr sec 1, t 7 n, r 3 e; w hf and n e qr sec 11, t 7 n, r 3 e; n hf and s e qr of s w qr sec 11, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 23 34
Newman, Jno—S w qr sec 25, t 9 n, r 3 e ... 7 01

O.

Olliver, Jno A—N e qr sec 5, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 55 83
Oberthof, Martin—Personal property ... 82
Oettle, Chas— Do do ... 61
O'Donahue, Jerry—Lot 3, block 40, Washington ... 2 96
O'Brien, M—Lot 7, block 1, range B, Davisville ... 2 13

P.

Palmer, Harry—Land bounded n by Lincoln ave, e by extension of Second st, s by Nancy Scott, w by Garoutte; lot 7 Sibley's Ad to Woodland ... 16 80
Phagan, L—N w qr sec 7, t 9 n, r 1 e; land in Woodland bounded n by C Johnson, e by Card, s by Pendegast, w by Mrs Fisher ... 26 28
Parrott, D L—Personal property ... 75
Perkins, C O—N e qr of n e qr sec 9, t 11 n r 1 w ... 2 45
Pierce, R P—Personal property ... 56
Patterson, H L—N w qr sec 4, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 29 42
Powell, A—S hf of s w qr sec 5, t 9 n, r 1 w ... 43 27
Patton, John—Lot in Washington, 40 x 80, adjoining block No 2, and fronting on levee; also lot 5, block 40 ... 18 10
Patterson, Robert—Personal property ... 22 81
Pritchard, J W—Lot 6, block 16, Wash'n ... 14 73

Q.

Quin, Isaac—N e qr sec 23, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 21 34

R.

Roberts, W J—Personal property ... 8 64
Rue, L M—E 20 feet of lot 3, block 3, Freeman's plat ... 19 39
Robinson, Joseph—Personal property ... 83
Robertson, Ben—S w qr sec 35, t 11 n, r 1 w ... 11 33
Reed, John—Personal property ... 2 13
Ridley, Taylor—S e qr sec 15, t 12 n, r 2 w ... 14 40
Rambo, J H—Personal property ... 76
Refield, Isaac— Do do ... 66
Rudolph, Godfrey—Part of Gordon Grant bounded n by Cache Creek, e by Durst, w by Smith, in t 10 n, r 1 w ... 58 06
Rhodes, Henry—Part of Rancho Cañada de Capay, bounded e by Cooley & Blair, n by heirs of Henry Rhodes, w by unsurveyed land, s by Lowe, t 11 n, r 3 w ... 57 57
Roberts, Geo W—Personal property ... 4 72
Reed, F B J— Do do ... 0 99
Rush, Frederick Do do ... 71
Rose, August Do do ... 57
Redd, Putnam Do do ... 1 07
Rogers, J M Do do ... 60
Roberts, E—S hf of n e qr sec 30, t 11 n, r 2 e ... 56 91
Robinson, Wm H—Personal property ... 63
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Raney, D Do do ... 6 21
Royce, R W Do do ... 75
Rutherford, D—Lot 16, block 3, range F; lot 7, block 2, range A; lot 4, block 3, range C, in Davisville ... 6 39
Roberts, G D, for Tide Land Rec Co—Secs 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, w ½ 25, 26, 27, 28, s hf 21, s e qr 29, s hf 31, s e qr 32, 33, 34, 35, w hf 36, t 6 n, r 3 e; w ½ sec 5, secs 6, 7, w ½ 8, n ½ s w qr 18, t 6 n, r 4 e; secs 25, s ½ 35, n ½ and s e qr 36, t 7 n, r 3 e; secs 19, w ½ 29; secs 30, 31, w ½ and frac e ½ 32, t 7 n, r 4 e ... 302 41
Riley, Frank—N w ¼ sec 25, t 9 n, r 3 e ... 7 01
Rancich, Martin—S L S 279, t 7 n, r 4 e ... 25 89

S.

Southerland, Geo—Personal property ... 4 09
Schofield, R B—Do do ... 87
Scovill, Leroy—Do do ... 6 91
Stephens, G W—Do do ... 2 05
Smith, G W—S w ¼ sec 6, t 9 n, r 1 e ... 26 65
Shin, Granville—Fraction s w ¼ sec 34, t 10 n, r 1 w ... 24 57
Stark, J M—Personal property ... 7 24
Silva, Antone No 2—Do do ... 2 89
Strikes, John—Do do ... 5 57
Smart, C H—Personal property ... 1 24
Smith, Andrew—Do do ... 70
Seplina, Wm—Do do ... 1 08
Scott, J C—Personal property ... 66
Southey, Ely—Do do ... 12 92
Shanahan, D—Do do ... 5 87
Sinclair, M M—Lot 1, block 1, r D Davisville ... 2 13
Seabold, A—Personal property ... 59
Severance, J G—Lot 4, block 4, in the town of Washington ... 2 13
Sam, Ah—Personal property ... 2 13
Smith, C E—Do do ... 14 34
Smith, C—Do do ... 1 38
Saunders, J D—Do do ... 5 69
Story, Chas F & Co—Do do ... 13 20
Slater, J F—N ½ and n ½ of s ½ sec 27 t 7 n, r 3 e; s ½ of n e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 28, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 53 09
Swift, C H—S ½ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 13, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 2 96
Scnour, G W—S w ¼ sec 25 and n w ¼ sec 36, t 8 n, r 3 e ... 11 42
Stoutenburg, J W—North 90x170 ft of what is known as the mill lot in Woodland, bounded n by n st, e by First st, s by mill lot, w by F S Freeman ... 35 90

T.

Townsend, S W—Personal property ... 7 63
Theiler, Jos—Personal property ... 3 16
Tomer, Geo—Personal property ... 4 41
Tomer, John—Do do ... 9 60
Toole, Margaret—Lot 5, block 34 in the town of Washington ... 1 72
Trindell, D H—Personal property ... 61
Trainor, J C—Do do ... 2 13
Thomas, Harvey—Land bounded n by F Hall, e and s by Rupeley, w by Scheffer ... 4 26
Taylor, E C—Lots 12 and 16, block 28 in the town of Washington ... 2 63

U.

Union School Dist—Frac of land in n w ¼ sec 27, t 9 n, r 1 w ... 9 62
Unknown owners—N w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 17, t 12 n, r 1 w ... 3 11
Unknown owners—N e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 18, t 11 n, r 2 e ... 3 11
Unknown owners—S e ¼ sec 35, t 11 n r 2 w ... 10 92
Unknown owners—N e ¼ sec 6, t 10 n r 1 e ... 18 73
Unknown owners—N ½ of n w ¼ sec 5, t 9 n, r 1 w ... 20 03
Unknown owners—N w ¼ sec 3, t 10 n, r 2 w ... 5 71
Unknown owners—Fraction sec 36, t 8 n, r 2 w ... 5 71
Unknown owners—S ½ of n e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 14, t 9 n, r 2 e ... 10 92
Unknown owners—S w ¼ sec 32, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 8 31
Unknown owners—S e ¼ and s ½ of n w ¼ sec 6, t 6 n, r 3 e ... 8 31
Unknown owners—W ½ and s e ¼ sec 8, t 6 n, r 3 e ... 16 63
Unknown owners—N e ¼ Sec 8, t 6 n, r 3 e ... 5 71
Unknown owners—S ½ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 9, t 6 n, r 3 e ... 4 91
Unknown owners—S w ¼ sec 11, t 9 n, r 2 w ... 26 54
Unknown owners—N w ¼ sec 33, t 10 n, r 2 w ... 5 71
Unknown owners—N ½ of n w ¼ sec 2 t 9 n, r 2 e ... 3 91

V.

Vossler, J—Personal property ... 71

W.

Weil & Co—Personal property ... 61
White, S H— Do do ... 59
Whaley, Jno—Do do ... 8 32
White, Moseby—Personal property ... 54
Walker, J. H— Do do ... 59
Wood, John— Do do ... 7 71
Williams, Josiah— Do do ... 17 46
Western Union Telegraph Co—Line of telegraph from Solano Co line to Knight's Landing, 18 miles; from Davisville to Sacramento, 14 miles; including offices and fixtures ... 1 13
Whaley, J Q—Personal property ... 3 35
Waldeck, A—Land bounded n by Short, s by Martin, e by Sacramento river, west by tule ... 21 02
Whitford, D A—Personal property ... 59
Wright, W A—Personal property ... 3 79
Walters, James—Frac n w ¼ sec 19, t 11 n, r 3 e ... 10 17
Wheeler, O W—W ½ sec 15; e ½ w ½ sec 10; n w ¼ sec 22, t 7 n, r 3 e ... 53 58
Washington School District—Lots 2, 8, 29 and 30, and w ½ of lot 15 in block 9, in the town of Wash'n ... 17 15
Wise, Geo—Lot 27 and frac of lots 15 and 26, in block 6, Washington ... 4 76
Wardner, F H—N e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 26, and s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26, t 9 n, r 3 e ... 12 40
Walker, J A—Frac w ½ of w ½ sec 31, t 10 n, r 1 e ... 7 83
Walker, R N—E ½ of s w ¼, and s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 27, t 11 n, r 2 w ... 19 77
Webber, Jno—Uncollected tax for '72 ... 9 26
Witham Gilbert F—Do. do do ... 12 79

Y.

Young, C A—Personal property ... 58
Young, China—Personal property ... 56
Young, J E—Personal property ... 64
Yolo School District—Lots 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, block 3, range A, Davisville ... 13 40

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT unless the taxes delinquent, together with the costs and percentage due thereon, as appears in the annexed and forgoing list are paid, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, at Ten o'clock A.M., the Real Property upon which such taxes are a lien.

J. P. BULLOCK,

ja30-4t Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a statement of the Financial condition of the county, February 1st, 1874:

RECEIPTS SINCE NOV. 1ST, 1873:

General Fund	$53,558 41
Hospital "	9,070 39
Road "	10 37
School "	22,095 29
Total	$84,734 46

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING.

General Fund	$35,767 63	
Hospital "	9,178 31	
Road "	58,613 95	
Total		$103,559 89

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

General Fund	$23,984 21	
Hospital "	2,678 65	
Road "	16 24	
Total		26,679 10
Actual debt after deducting cash on hand		$76,880 79

WARRANTS REDEEMED.

General Fund	$30,156 33
Hospital "	6,493 44
Road "	39 20
Total	$36,688 97

SCHOOL FUNDS IN TREASURY.

Balance in School Fund	$19,514 77
Balance in School District Funds	4,349 65

D. SCHINDLER, County Auditor.

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Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

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Buff, White, Black and Patridge Cochins; Dark and Light Bramas; White and Brown Leghorns; White and Golden Polands; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans, and Golden Sebright Bantams.

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Bronze Turkeys and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs from $6 to $12 per dozen.

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no28-3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WEAVER & WILLIARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts or notes due the old firm must be paid to MR. WEAVER, at the same place of business, and he will also pay all debts contracted by the firm.

ANDREW WEAVER,
THEODORE WILLIARD.

Woodland, Jan. 20th, 1874.

The business will be continued at the old stand by WEAVER & JOHNSON, who solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

ja23-1m

For Sale!

A Ranch situated in Tehama Co.,

Six miles from Tehama; improved by a good House, Barn, Chicken House, Smoke House, a good Well, two living holes of water, and containing 160 acres of good land—100 acres fenced and improved. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if immediately applied for.

For information apply through the Post or Express office to WM. H. STEWART.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Feb. 20th, 1874.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
M. W. THOMAS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. O'NEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

AN ADMITTED BUNGLER.—The *Mail* admits that it its a "bungler," and that it made a complete "bungle" of the "financial statement" furnished by the Auditor to show the condition of the county treasury. And this the Supervisors ought to have known before; they must have known it, for it has been a matter of common report that almost everything that appeared in that paper was more or less incorrect in some one or more particulars. In the last issue an apology is made that "it's a new thing to us." The fact is no printer who undestood his business properly would "bungle" his work in that manner. And now we refer our readers to the same "financial statement" as it appears in the *Mail* this week, which has been improved somewhat since the first issue, but which is still "bungled" so that the SchoolFund appears to be made up by adding the Road, Hospital and General Funds together. What a botch! We are sorry, for we always feel pity for a man who undertakes to do what he is not competent to perform. In this case the object aimed at—to let the people know the financial condition of the county, is thus presented. But we shall watch, and when flagrant blunders are made in the county printing make correction and place it properly before our readers.

OUR COUNTY DEBT.—The *Mail* has become very gingerly over our county indebtedness since the financial management has fallen into the hands of Republicans by pure accident and base political strategy. It admits now that aside from the old road debt our financial condition is healthy, the indebtedness remaining being only $18,266.84. This much is true. Now, neighbor, having shown that the county finances are in this healthy condition when the management is handed over to Republicans, we suggest that you go on and tell whence arose the old debt upon the Road Fund—tell the people by whom it was created; what party was in power; who were the Supervisors at the time, and were they Republicans, Whigs, Democrats, Know-Nothings, or what were they? Make a clean breast of the whole matter. You have told a part of the story; now go on and tell the rest, or we may have to tell it for you.

"THE GILDED AGE."—Through the courtesy of the agent for this book for Yolo county, Harry W. Fiske, we have been favored with a copy of it. Everybody has heard of Mark Twain, who is its author, assisted by Charles Dudley Warner, another extremely clever and versatile writer. "The Gilded Age" contains 574 pages, and is profusely illustrated with appropriate (mostly comic) engravings, making it very desirable and emphatically a readable book. It is "a tale of to-day," written in Mark Twain's own inimitable style, and being true to life should be read by every one. It can only be obtained by subscription—cloth edition, $4.50; and library do, $5.00. Mr. Fiske will canvass the county as the weather permits; or orders may be left with Geo. D. Fiske, Woodland.

NOT SO BAD.—In talking with farmers we are enabled to form something of an estimate of the area that has been put in to grain this year, and from the information gathered we conclude that about three-fourths of the land intended to be sown in wheat has been put in, notwithstanding the continued wet weather. And one prominent farmer thinks there has been fully as much sown already as last year, or as is usual in this county. Not a fair day passes when teams can travel on the land, but what is improved to the best advantage. This is as it should be, for soon it will be too late to sow and expect a crop, although there is so much moisture in the ground. We believe the prospect fair for a big yield in Yolo this year, and hope it will so turn out.

FUNDING THE DEBT.—The new Supervisors have got up a project for funding the debt outstanding against our county Road Fund, and we understand that Mr. Freeman will push it in the Legislature. This *may* be a good move. But we think it is pertinent right here to ask, when and how and by whom was that debt created? And we hope it will not be considered *impertinent* to ask who holds the scrip? Perhaps the *Mail* can enlighten its readers on these matters. It would be interesting to many to know the particulars. We know that the county taxpayers find that taxes are high enough already.

"LADIES' BAZAAR."—We call attention to this new advertisement—just such a house as we should judge the ladies, in particular, would like to patronize. It is very tastily fitted up, and the lady proprietor is always on hand to attend customers. The goods are of good quality and are offered as law as the markets will warrant; being bought for cash they will be sold at the lowest prices possible. Location, one door west of the Postoffice.

Letter from Buckeye.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

BUCKEYE, Feb. 17th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The present year, so far, has proven a remarkable one for its peculiar and unexceptional disadvantages to California farmers. With a few local exceptions, it is in a measure beyond human strength to place a large agricultural portion of the State in a condition so as to warrant a large yield of grain this season, which the farmers a short time since were so sanguine of doing. The rains set in late; then the serious inconvenience of an almost unterrupted shower lasting nearly three months, has caused dismay to the farmer and almost entirely prevented tilling the ground in many localities. After having been turned up by the plow, the soil in its wet, glossy state reminds one of huge bolders covered with shining reptiles, a sight which is seldom witnessed outside of the "lava beds." However, the farmers are in no mood to become discouraged, for they seem to be working with a will whenever the weather permits, thus relieving their minds of a heavy weight, and hoping to be moderately blessed with a fair crop and receive a remunerative price, which will establish the most of them above debt and allow them to retain for use a sufficient amount to place them above want.

Speaking of financial matters reminds me of the stand taken by our County Finance Committee in relation to the advertising question. It is a patent fact that a job was premeditated and put up for the emolument of certain individuals, and we cannot shut our eyes to the persistence shown by the Board of Supervisors in the matter, and which has justly received the condemnation of Democrats and Republicans alike. The steps taken by these men, while assuming the dignity of instructors and public benefactors, make the case even more untenable. The truth is our public servants are well paid for their services, and they ought to bear in mind that their example should be in strict accordance with their official duty. But they have been "ventilating matters," and have, in the operation, pricked a bubble and raised such an offensive smell that there is not fresh air enough in Yolo County to purify the unhealthiness of their purpose. The action of the majority of the Board is *prima facie* evidence that they are more allied to ignorance and favoritism than to justice and the wishes of the people. To express public feeling your correspondent would be obliged to use stronger language. Take for instance this part of the county with many others—where past differences are trampled under foot, party issues ignored and the best of feeling is cherished; you will find the Sacramento *Union* and the San Francisco *Examiner*, the two leading State organs of their respective parties, with about an equal circulation. For each reader of the now "Official Paper," we must give either the *Union* or *Examiner* eight; the *Rural Press* has a still larger proportion. THE YOLO DEMOCRAT has a circulation equal to all the others combined. So your readers can see the ratio in which the DEMOCRAT and *Mail* are taken here; and this goes to prove my assertion that the wishes of the people have been disregarded. Is it not evident that business men and other men who understand political economy place their advertisements before the greatest number of readers for the least possible amount of money? The same rule should apply to the county printing which should be regulated to some extent by the circulation of the paper in which it appears. I have not only drawn this comparison fairly, but generously, showing, if there is any benefit to be derived from advertising, where it exists. Still the *Mail* is awarded the contract and about doubly paid at that, showing that our Board of Supervisors have but a small amount of financial ability, and that there is a disposition to resist ordinary prudence and economy. I charge no member of the Board with direct imbecility, but certainly a majority of them have not astonished the people by the amount of their intelligence or by showing a disposition to guard the rights and interests of a majority of the people of the county. ORLAND.

NEW FIRM.—Our readers are referred to the new advertisement of J. K. Smith & Co., whose establishment is located on Main street in front of the College. In addition to the furniture business, that of Undertaking will also be carried on, and with this view a a very fine and expensive new hearse has been gotten up for the firm by our townsmen Beach, Sovereign & Co., which may be seen at Elliott's Carriage manufactory, and is a very fine specimen of workmanship.

DIVISION OF SOLANO.—There is considerable agitation in favor of the division of our next door neighbor, Solano county, since the removal of the county seat has been accomplished in accordance with a vote of the people, and Senator McCune has introduced a bill in the Legislature with that object. Some favor about an equal division of territory, while others favor setting Vallejo off as a county by herself. We are not advised what Senator McCune's bill aims at.

LEIDERKRANZ AND BAND CONCERT. This entertainment was given in Washington Hall to a very large audience, and is highly spoken of. It was a splendid success as to the performance and financially also.

SCHOOL TAXES.—I will commence collecting Special School Tax for Woodland District, at Reed & Welch's Store, on Monday, Feb. 2d. Taxes not paid before the 23d of February will then become delinquent.

J. T. REED, Collector.

CALICO BALL.—A calico ball will be given at Union Hall, Knight's Landing, this evening, Feb. 20th, to which the public are respectfully invited.

GOOD TEMPLARS' ENTERTAINMENT. We understand this has been postponed for a short time. When the time is fixed, due notice will be given.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Jas. E. Moody has been appointed a Notary Public for Yolo county.

OUR NEW SHERIFF AND UNDER SHERIFF.—One week from Monday next (the first Monday in March,) the new county officers will be installed and enter upon their duties. From a short interview with our new Sheriff, Mr. Carey Barney, we learn that he will move to town as soon as the roads are passable. He has chosen Mr. John E. Maltby, of Knights Landing, as Under Sheriff, who, like his chief, is an affable gentleman and no doubt fully competent to take charge of the responsible duties of Sheriff of Yolo County.

ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—On Tuesday evening last Miss Hayden, teacher in the College, was run over by a horse that had got loose in some way. She was knocked down in the mud and considerably injured, and after being conveyed home was attended by a physician, who found that no bones had been broken, and no more serious injury sustained than some severe bruises and great fright. The lady is now attending to duty as usual.

RAINFALL AT WOODLAND—As recorded by Dr. Parramore's rain-gauge:

1873.	Inches.
October	0.20
November	1.15
December	10.44
1874.	
January	5.99
Feb. 2	0.21
" 11	0.21
" 12	0.04
" 13	0.36
" 14	0.49
" 17	0.07
" 18	0.22—1.30
Total for the Season	19.08

RED MEN'S BALL.—Siskiyou Tribe I. O. R. M., of Davisville, will give a grand ball in their Hall at that place this evening, Feb. 20th, in honor of Washington's Birthday. It will be a splendid affair. Several Shawnees, with their Squaws, expect to go from this place to partake of the festivites of the occasion.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Dr. C. S. Haswell, of Sacramento, will deliver a public lecture on the subject of Temperance in Central Hall on Sunday evening next. The lecture will be free and no collection taken up. The public are invited to turn out and hear the Dr., who is a fluent and interesting speaker.

A NORTHER.—The last rain storm ended Thursday morning and was succeeded by the livest norther of the season. Generally, these winds are disliked, but just at this time we hear not a murmur against them. Farmers would like a few days such weather to dry the ground sufficiently for cultivation.

EPISCOPAL.—There will be Episcopal serivces, Dr. Brotherton of San Francisco officiating, at Templar Hall, next Sunday, Feb. 22d, at 11 A. M. and 3 P.M. All are cordially invited to attend.

Utter Demoralization.

The New York *Independent* is know the world over as a religious and political paper, and its political standing has certainly heretofore been ultra Radical Republican. An able correspondent is kept at Washington, and he has lately been ventillating some matters around the White House, as well as others of greater importance connected with the financial management there. This correspondent says "a false atmosphere prevades society" and continues:

"The White House is now occupied by as commonplace a family as ever dwelt within its walls. If anything on earth could be proposterous, it is the attempt of any body to hedge about the 'Grants' with the divinity of 'Royalty.' Yet never in history was there such cringing and quaking, and caste as to-day mark official life at the capitol. Year by year, we have seen the White House drawn more and more from the people. Through all former Administrations the White House grounds were ever open to the people. Now, save on isolated occasions, their gates are locked, guarded by soldiers and bayonets." After describing the great east room, which had stood since the time of Madison, and had become historic; on whose walls were hung the portaits of all the Presidents, with historic furniture, etc., which had been visited by thousands and tens of thousands, the correspondent says: "They have, with sacrilligous hands, cast this historic furniture into outer darkness, they have refrescoed and refurnished it with the *gilt splendor of a steamboat saloon*, and now it is too good to be looked at by the very people who must pay for its new furniture, while they prefer the old, and one of the few rooms in the United States, which time had left to mellow, transferred by official 'veneering,' is to-day as suggestive of varnish as an upstairs furniture shop."

"Is the President and a company of foreign diplomats, in glittering decorations too good to be looked at? For myself, I would see every one of them in a very *naughty* place before I would condescend to stand in a cold lobby to describe their clothes or their opaque countenances. Passing from this to other features; showing the general and total demoralization of official life, on the books of more than one department there are mysterious entries, paid out of the funds of their bleeding country, whose actual use the heads of these departments would be very loth to have exposed. What would you think, Jonathan, if the amount charged on your account-book for repairing your two express wagons should amount to $3,000 for a single year? Such is the fact. In the same department (Post-office) the charge for keeping four horses is $6,000; whose harness costs $1,000 per annum to repair! and the cost of ice for that same department, at one cent per pound, stands charged at $3,000 for the year, and everything else in the same proportion. Under cover of an express or mail wagon, the families of officials have spurned the common earth and rolled in satin and mirror-lined establishments to and fro at the expense of the people. Any day one can see a handsome single carriage detailed to carry mail matter, which is used in fact to carry the pretty wife of some postoffice clerk to the market."

These are criticisms of a friend, remarks an exchange, not of an enemy, and the facts stated are enough to make every honest man sick, we should think, of the matchless corruption, fraud, and dishonesty that characterize official life at Washington.

REMOVAL.—Mr. C. L. Beach has changed his base of operations in the wagon-making line to the shop on Main street opposite the Exchange Hotel, where he will be glad to see all his friends and patrons.

TRIBUNE ALMANACS.—E. Berg has on hand a supply of these and other first-class almanacs for 1873. Call and get one before they are all gone.

In Memoriam.

DIED—In Mineral Point, Wis., Jan. 14th, Major C. F. Legate, father of Mrs. L. F. Craft, of this place.

[From the Mineral Point (Wis.) Tribune, January 22d, 1874.]

MAJOR LEGATE.—The committee, to whom was referred the subject of the decease of our late Brother, Charles F. Legate, respectfully report:

That Charles F. Legate was born on the 13th day of October, 1805, at Leominester, Woster county, Mass., and was, consequently, at the time of his death, which took place at his residence, in the city of Mineral Point, Wis. on the 14th day of January, 1874, aged 70 years and upwards.

He became a member of this order on the 26th day of June, A.D. 1849, by becoming a member of this Lodge.

His many estimable qualities rendered him a most agreeable companion, while his industry and conduct in the discharge of many important public duties entrusted to him by the public, among which was that of Mayor of the city of Mineral Point, gave to him prominence as a public spirited citizen.

As a high minded, noble hearted Brother, the deceased stands enshrined in the hearts of the fraternity. No encomiums that we can bestow can soothe the afflictions of his bereaved widow and beloved children; no testimonials of regard can be expressed by us that will add to the profound sentiments of regret occasioned by our Brother being taken from us.

Our estimate of his standing in the past is recorded in the archives of the Lodge, clothing him with the dignified and honorable position of Worshipful Master.

We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That to the family of our deceased brother, Charles F. Legate, we tender our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement, and give to them the assurance that as the widow and children of a deceased brother, they will ever be entitled to the kindest consideration of the fraternity.

Resolved, That this report and these resolutions be spread upon the record of this Lodge.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a testimonial of respect to our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, and of the report as adopted, be furnished to the widow and each of the children of the deceased, duly certified by the officers of the Lodge, and sealed with the seal of Masonic solemnity pertaining thereto.

H. VAN DUSEN,
M. M. COTHREN,
C. SPENSLEY,
} *Com.*

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

IF Congress employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powers for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago—*Exchange.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—This medicine has been before the world so long, and its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that a commendation of it would seem superfluous. Almost every family in the land has used it, and have had occasion to thank Mr. Davis for giving them, in so cheap and convenient a form, such a powerful pain antidote. It is a household remedy. Always keep a bottle of the Pain-Killer in your house.—*Fla. Baptist.*

Precautions Against Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon its vigor and upon the regularity with which the several organs perform their functions. In the winter the most prolific sources of sickness are damp and cold, and it is therefore wise and prudent to fortify the system against them by wholesome stimulation. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prove such an admirable safeguard against the complaints most common at this season. The ingredients of this powerful vegetable invigorant comprise three essential medicinal elements which act simultaneously upon the digestion, the circulation, the secretions and the nerves, infusing strength and regularity into all. In this way the Bitters put the body in the best possible condition to escape an attack of rheumatism or intermittent fever, or indigestion or biliousness, or of pulmonary disease. Cold and damp are very depressing; almost as much so as excessive heat, and a protective medicine is quite as needful in winter as in summer. The commercial stimulants so unwisely taken in the form of drams to "keep out the cold," have a precisely opposite effect to that produced by Hostetter's Bitters. Their first result is succeeded by a reaction which devitalizes and prostrates the system; while, on the other hand, the tonic and vitalizing operation of the great vegetable invigorant, is not only immediate but permanent. There is no reverse nervous action. The physique is strengthened, the appetite increased, the bowels regulated, the stomach reinforced, and these conditions continue. If dyspepsia or rheumatism, or biliousness or intermittent fever, or general debility, or nervous weakness, is present in the system, expel it with this pure and harmless antidote, which is not only invaluable as a preventive of sickness, but also a remedy for a large class of disorders.

BORN.

In Reno, Nev., February 10th, to the wife of A. B. Shearer, of Woodland, a Daughter.

In Cottonwood, January 29th, to the wife of George Abbey, a Daughter.

GRAND BALL
—ON—
St. Patrick's Day, March 17,
TO BE GIVEN AT
KNIGHT'S LANDING,
AT UNION HALL,
The proceeds to be used for the
REPAIRING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT KNIGHT'S LANDING.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.
WOODLAND—Jas. Douglas, A. Brownell, John Schurley, C. Barney.
CACHEVILLE—James Martin, C. St. Louis, Paul Lemleux.
DUNIGAN'S—George Louis, — Erl.
DAVISVILLE—E. A. Kinsman, Dr. Pierce, Wm. Dresbach.
KNIGHT'S LANDING—Hon. C. F. Reed, J. W. Snowball, R. Huston, Julius Martin.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
H. M. Hoyt, M. E. Clowe, A. C. Turner, F. E. Adams, S. W. Raveley.
Tickets, - Including Supper - $2.00.
Supper to be given at Restaurant.
fe6-1d

NEW
Shaving and Hair-Dressing
SALOON,
HUMMEL BROS., Proprietors,
One Door East of Yolo Market,
MAIN STREET, - - WOODLAND.
All work in the Tonsorial line warranted to please.
☞ Orders for Ladies' Hair Work received and promptly attended to by an accomplished Ladies' Hair-Dresser.
WM. HUMMEL,
P. HUMMEL.
fe6-3m

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

COTILION CLUB.—The Woodland Cotillion Club will give their second Social at Central Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 27th. The public are respectfully invited. Good Music will be in attendance.

WILSON MACHINE.—We call attention to the advertisement of this sewing machine. It is highly recommended and sold cheap.

IMPORTANT
To the Public.
CLEARANCE SALE!!!
CLEARANCE SALE!!!
CLEARANCE SALE!!!
—OF—
DAMAGED GOODS!!!
DAMAGED GOODS!!!
DAMAGED GOODS!!!
WE HEREBY OFFER FOR SALE AT
GREAT SACRIFICE!
A Large Amount of
Merchandise
—THAT WAS—
DAMAGED BY WATER,
During the late storm, and
MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 30 DAYS
Regardless of Cost!
—AT—
ALEXANDER & CO'S,
White House,
WOODLAND,
One Door East of Porter & Co.
ja10-3m

THE STATE INVESTMENT
—AND—
INSURANCE COMPANY!
FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Assets, - $300,000.
Principal Office, 409 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICERS:
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CHARLES H. CUSHING, *Secretary*,
A. J. BRYANT, *Vice-President*,
THOS. N. CAZNEAU, *Marine Director.*

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The State Investment Co. has no connection with Insurance Combinations; its business is transacted at the lowest paying rates of premium; each hazard is judged of by its own merits, and treated without reference to arbitrary rules or vexatious regulations.

BYNUM & THOMAS,
AGENTS WOODLAND AND YOLO CO.,
OFFICE: ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK.
MAIN ST., WOODLAND. no1-3m

GEO. LEWALD
& Co.,
(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
OILS, PAINTS
—AND—
WALL-PAPER!
☞ Goods Sold on Favorable Terms.
fe14-6m

LIPMAN'S
GREAT DISCOVERY.
NEVER FAILING
—AND—
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Probably no object has called forth more preparations than those for RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR, and among all J. LIPMAN'S WONDERFUL RESTORER stands beyond question at the head for efficiency and perfect safety—this is absolutely free from Sugar Lead or Lac Sulphur and never fails to produce the effect desired—requires no other preparation—is easily applied, and is without doubt the simplest, best and cheapest Hair Restorative in use. Sold by all druggists. General Agents CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco. no21-1m6m

HONEST ADVICE,
—AND—
NO HUMBUG!
CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR SIXTY DAYS!
AT THE GREAT
S. F. Auction Store.
On account of dissolution of copartnership,
THE SAN FRANCISCO
AUCTION STORE
Will Sell, for Sixty Days only,
THE ENTIRE STOCK!
—CONSISTING OF—
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
HATS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Blankets, Shawls, Crockery and Glassware, Tobacco and Fancy Goods, and in fact
Everything in the Store
At Terrific, Slaughtering Prices!
Our Goods have been bought at very low prices at a great failure in San Francisco, of a large importing house, and we assure the public this is the greatest chance ever offered in this county. Now is your time to call at the
Great San Francisco Auction Store,
IN THE
ODDFELLOWS' HALL,
Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.
ja10-3m L. GOSLINER & CO.

BAKER & HAMILTON,


IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
Agricultural Implements
—AND—
MACHINES,
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO.
Offer to the trade the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
Of Goods ever in the Market.
Sweepstake Gang Plows,
Eureka Gang Plows,
Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,
FANNING MILLS,
Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.
We are Exclusive Agents for the
Statesman Force Feed Drill
—AND THE—
WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.
Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.
The celebrated
BAIN WAGON!
Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. no21-3m

COLEMAN'S
No better evidence of the efficacy of DR. J. S. COLEMAN'S Compound Extract of Eucalyptus can be desired, than the following summary of cases, treated with this remedy alone, by that eminent physician, DR. DAVID WOOSTER, in the U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, reported in the August No. (1872) *Pacific Medical Journal*:

EUCALYPTUS

No. Cases Treated.	*Cured.*	*Impd.*
Remittent Fever	5	.....
Chills and Fever	19	.....
Typhoid Fever	9	.....
Inflam. of the Kidneys	4	1
Diuretis	10	3
Incontinence of Urine	3	.....
Stricture	6	2
Inflam. of Bladder	27	2
Hemorrhagia	19	3
Disease of the Heart	7	1
Dysentery	4	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	13	4
Gonorrhœa	15	.....
Dropsy	6	3

Completely corroborative of the above, are the reports of the experiments with Eucalyptus by Dr. Lorrimer, of Berlin, Prussia, and Dr. Keefer, Chief Physician of the Austrian Railway Co., published in the *Am. Med. Jour.*, July, 1872.

It will be found very efficacious in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Hacking Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, etc., and in nausea during pregnancy.



DR. COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a special preparation for the treatment of FEVER and AGUE, and is *warranted to cure* every case treated according to directions, without the injurious results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies for that disease. Also, pure Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus, in one pound bottles, for physicians' use.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.
oct7-my2-1yis

Public Announcement.


C. L. BEACH,
SUCCESSOR TO BEACH, SOVEREIGN & Co.
Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including
CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,
BLACKSMITHING,
HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!
I shall keep a force of competent workmen for every department. None but first-class hands employed.
A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.
I respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.
I have the Agency for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.
C. D. BEACH, Proprietor.
WOODLAND, Jan. 16th, 1874. no3-3m

TAKE NOTICE,
O Ye that Want!
The undersigned proprietor of the CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLE having bought out the entire interest of his late partner, G. M. Eaton, Esq., is now prepared and can accommodate all who wish with the best of Livery turnouts, keep horses as cheap, feed them as well, curry them as clean, rub them as smooth, and make them look and feel as well as any Livery man in Woodland.
Gentlemen who chance to read this notice will please give me a trial, and if you do not realize the truth of the above statement I will not charge you a cent.
de12-tf JAMES McHENRY.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1874, in a certain action wherein MILLIKEN BROS. are Plaintiffs, against JOHN FRIGGINS, A. STAMP and J. M. CLANTON, Defendants, duly attested on the Twenty-second day of January, 1874, and to me directed, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yolo, more particularly described as follows, to wit: The undivided one-half of that portion of the Northeast quarter of Section No. Thirty-two (32) Township No. Ten (10) North, Range No. Two (2) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, commencing at a point Thirty feet South and Thirty-three feet East of the Northwest corner of said Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of said section No. Thirty-two (32) and running thence South Thirty-four rods and Seven feet; thence East One hundred and thirty-seven feet; thence North Thirty-four rods and seven feet; thence West One hundred and thirty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1874, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.
Woodland, January 26th, 1874. ja30-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-third day of January A.D. 1874, in a certain action wherein BANK OF WOODLAND is Plaintiff, against F. S. RIDDLE, Defendant, duly attested on the Twenty-third day of January, 1874, and to me directed, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, more particularly described as follows, to wit: "The Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) Township Nine (9) North, Range One (1) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian."

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1874, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.
Woodland, January 28th, 1874. ja30-4t

Probate Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WM. K. WARNER, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Yolo County, California:

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made and entered on the 4th day of February, 1874:

Notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1874, at One o'clock P.M. of said day at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Woodland, Yolo County, has been appointed a time and place for hearing any objections to the Report of the Appraisers of the Homestead of PHŒBE R. WARNER, widow of Wm. K. Warner, deceased, filed in said Court on the 29th day of January, 1874; when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, February 4th, 1874.

Attest: D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
fe6-3t

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. MR. C. L. BEACH will pay all debts against the firm.

C. L. BEACH,
J. SOVEREIGN,
January 16th, 1874. A. J. WELLS.

MR C. L. BEACH will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuation of public patronage. ja23-1m

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA
Almost Every Case Cured with
PAIN-KILLER!

DEAR SIRS:—During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a table-spoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. TELFORD, Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS: During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the Summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it almost a certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhœa, colic, vomiting, cholera, conjus, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

☞ Price, 25 and 50 cents and $1.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Manuf's & Prop's, 136 High St., Prov., R. I.
ja21

Dr. Brenan,
DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,
Physician, Surgeon,
AND LECTURER, late of Philadelphia, the fountain head of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in traveling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in the city of San Francisco, at
127 Montgomery Street,
Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country, and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity, who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen separately.

Office, 127 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel Entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evening, 6 to 8.

Correspondence will be promptly answered, and a list of printed questions, forwarded to patients in any part of the United States, and by the answers DR. BRENAN can feel the disease almost as readily as by seeing the patient. Consultations at the office free. Post Office Box 291. de12-3m3p

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Feb. 20th, 1874.

HOW TO CURE CANCER.—The Milwaukee *Democrat* states that some eight months ago Mr. T. B. Mason, of that city ascertained he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Walcott, and partially healed. Subsequently it grew again and while he was in Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He remained there since Christmas under treatment, and is now perfectly cured. The process is this: A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut from the center a little larger than the cancer so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it were exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, bloot rood and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin the size of the circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found burnt into and appear the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

ROMAN CHILDREN.—Another discovery has been made in England, confirming the statement that there is "nothing new under the sun." An old Roman cemetery at York has been examined, and among other things discovered were pottery, bronze vases and ornaments, children's toys, and coins in great number. The skull of a young woman was also found containing a false plate of thin gold, showing that Roman dentists were not much behind our own in the matter of skillful workmanship. Blocks of stone, about ten inches by twenty, were also discovered, which were obviously used as head-stones. Some of the coffins were in a fair state of preservation, and bore inscriptions after the present fashion. One little coffin contained the remains of Simplicia Florentina, ten months old, and daughter of a soldier of the famous Sixth Legion. The words in Latin, "most innocent soul," briefly and tenderly tell what we require many lines to state. The bodies were placed in this cemetery about 1,600 years ago.

COMPARISON OF BREEDS OF POULTRY.—Isaac Lynde, of Ohio, writing to the *Poultry World*, describes an experiment tried by him last season. At the 1st of September he took ten pullets each of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, and placed them in a yard forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months he kept an account of their food and egg production, with the following result:

The Dark Brahmas ate 369½ quarts of corn, oats, and wheat screenings, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds.

The buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds.

The Gray Dorkings ate 309½ quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds.

The Houdans ate 214½ quarts, laid 783 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds.

The Leghorns ate 231½ quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds.

It will be seen by the above comparison that the Leghorns laid the greatest number of eggs with the smallest weight.

INJUDICIOUS EARLY RISING.—Dr. Hall, in a number of his *Journal of Health* says: One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesale but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is arrant folly in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless it is preceded by an early retiring. We caution parents particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up in the morning; let nature wake them up; she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up of themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late, and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.

ADVICE.—Young man, don't get too foxy. If you happen to get possession of a few dollars, act just as you did before you got them. Don't swell up and burst. If you have a good share of brains you won't do this; you will remember that neither money, clothes, nor good looks will make the man, and that true worth is as often garbed in a ragged coat as it is in broadcloth. Don't stand on the streets, dangling your watch chain and talking "hoss." Those who load themselves with airs are the smallest kind of potatoes and the fewest in the hill. A fat job often spoils young men of weak minds. They immediately commence to dress fine, and take great pride in cultivating an aldermanic corporation and sporting air. Sensible persons are always disgusted with such actions when they deign to notice them, which is very seldom, if ever.

A BENGAL famine fund has been organized in England, and distribution has been undertaken by the Church Missionary Society, through its agents in India. The districts in which scarcity is apprehended contain a population of 26,000,000. Sir Bartle Frere has said that "if the difficulties set forth in the records of the Irish famine are multiplied by five, the result will be what is now to be encountered." A plentiful rainfall during the Winter months may relieve the distress, but a large amount of suffering is inevitable.

A PANTING deer, says an Oregon paper, chased by hounds, came up to a woodman working near the Umpqua bridge last week, and after he had driven the dogs off, the deer remained with him allowing him to fondle it, and appearing to feel a lively sense of gratitude for the man's interference in its behalf.

THE *Bee* says: The average rainfall at Sacramento for twenty-four years is about 20 inches, although the fall has been as much as 36 inches, and already this season we have had our average quantity, but it came so regular that the earth drank it nearly all in, and has stored it away to feed the coming crops.

THE cost of running the United States Government for the current fiscal year is stated officially at $393,846,000, including interest on the public debt; and the resources are put at $341,780,000; leaving a deficiency of $52,566,649.

ANNUAL

Clearing Out

SALE!

GREAT SACRIFICE!

We offer our Annual Clearing Out Sale sooner than usual, in order that our Patrons may have an opportunity to purchase cheap

Holiday Goods!

DRY GOODS!

ALL KINDS OF FUR

—AND—

WOOLEN GOODS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

FLANNEL SAQUES,

—AND—

An Entire New Lot of

DRESS GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have reduced the price of our Goods, so that it is an inducement for everybody to buy.

Don't Fail to Call and Examine for Yourselves!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, Dec. 18th, 1873. de19

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

FALL DRESS GOODS!

—AT—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

Those Elegant New Shades are all the Attraction!

Why Buy Old, Shelf-worn Goods when you can get a No. 1 Article for the same money at

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS

Are always to be found at our Establishment.

Domestic Goods!

The Best and Cheapest in Market always on hand.

CLOTHING!

In this department you will find the

BEST SELECTED STOCK,

Both in Style and Material ever offered in Yolo County.

HATS AND CAPS!

LATEST STYLES AND GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

San Francisco and Eastern Make at Reduced Prices!

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

MATS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

TRAVELING BAGS,

UMBRELLAS,

Everything pertaining to our business,

—AT—

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

WOODLAND, October 10th, 1873. ja10-3m

S. P. STINAFF. E. S. STINAFF.

S. P. STINAFF & SON,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices.

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,

And all kinds of Ammunition.

Wood and Willow-ware,

In great variety.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,

ETC., ETC.

The Attention of Farmers,

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & SON.

Woodland, November 1st, 1873. no21-3m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street, de19-tf WOODLAND.

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ja10-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

One Door West of Bynum & Co.,

(COLLEGE BLOCK,)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

WINTER STYLES FOR '73-4

GENTS' SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

Were Introduced August 30th,

AT D. H. QUINN'S,

HATTER & FURRIER,

87 J. STREET.

Ladies' Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

THE LATEST SHAPES.

de12-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(*Successors to Hubbard & Sill*)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

ja17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

LOOK OUT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING

BOOT OR SHOE

Made from the best French Calf, then call at

—THE—

S. Fr. Boot & Shoe Store.

They make them to order, and have always a large stock of their own make, also have a large assortment of the best San Francisco made goods on hand, and sell

At Very Reasonable Prices!

They warrant to give satisfaction on all their goods.

SEE THE SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

no29-3m

BYNUM & CO.,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

ja17-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

no26-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—TO THE—

NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall,

—AND—

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork.

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

de19-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

fe1-3m C. D. MORIN.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

T. B. Reindollar,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ja25-3m Woodland.

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES. S. A. DAVIS.

RUGGLES & DAVIS,

(Successors to L. B. Ruggles,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,

Doors,

Blinds,

Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

ja3-3m RUGGLES & DAVIS.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. de5-3m

GROCERY

—AND—

Provision Store!

Having fitted up my old store again and stocked it with a supply of all kinds of

Fresh Family Groceries,

I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity, believing that I can suit them both as to goods and prices.

I respectfully invite my friends and the public to give me a call.

de12-3m I. HAFKY.

C. A. BROWN,

Carpenter and General Jobber,

RESIDENCE:

COR. THIRD ST. AND OAK AVENUE,

Will attend promptly to all kinds of work in his line, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

☞ Work respectfully solicited and charges reasonable. no21

Still on Hand!

F. M. HALL,

MAIN STREET,

IN FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, WOODLAND,

Would respectfully announce to the People of Yolo County, that he is now permanently located in Woodland, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Manufacturer of  and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES,

RANGES, PUMPS,

PIPE OF ALL KINDS,

Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,

WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,

Clothes Wringers,

Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,

Waffle Irons,

Gem Pans,

Sad Irons,

Rubber Hose,

COFFEE MILLS,

Knives and Forks,

Spoons,

Scrubbing and

Horse Brushes,

Curry Combs,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet-Iron Ware.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

Empire City Cook Stove!

The Best Stoves Now in Use.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. ja31 3m

Yolo Planing Mill,

MACHINE SHOP,

—AND—

Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,

COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,

One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public tht he has leased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Mouldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.

ja2 BYRON JACKSON.

J. H. BROGAN,

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,



Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

OLD STAND OF S. HYMAN,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

Hearse Services in Woodland, $2.50; anywhere in the county, $5.00.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

NEW STORE.

New Goods and New Prices!

J. I. EATON,

(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.,)

Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which we offer for sale

For Cash, or in Thirty Days,

At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.

Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.

☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.

Woodland, July 18th, 1873. ja17-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.

[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

no15-3m

MUSIC HATH CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME!

35,000

Of the Celebrated

Shoninger Organs

IN DAILY USE.

The best musical talent of the country recommend these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction than any other now made. They comprise the

Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra

—AND—

GRANDS.

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, postpaid to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER & CO.,

ja2-6m NEW HAVEN, CONN.

W. S. HUSTON. R. M. HUSTON. E. T. HUSTON.

Huston Bros.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

Wholesale

—AND—

RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

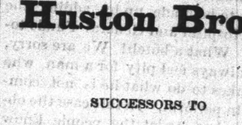
KNIGHT'S LANDING.

de26

CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLES!

OPPOSITE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.



The well-known Stables above referred to have been recently leased by the undersigned proprietor, who has thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, and is now prepared to furnish the best of Livery turnouts at short notice and reasonable rates.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

Particular attention given to Breaking and Training Horses to Harness. Grain and Hay for Sale at retail. ☞ Give me a trial.

ja2-3m JAMES McHENRY, Proprietors.

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ja17-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ja24-3m

VON HOYTER'S

Cough Specific!

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS!

A COMPOUND OF

Tar, Liverwort, Hoarhound and Lobelia,

H. C. KIRK & CO., Agents,

ja10 SACRAMENTO.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, - Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

COAL OIL,

For sale at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1874. NO. 14.

The Wife's Lament.

He thinks I am silly for wanting a kiss
When he leaves me at morning to go to the store;
That the notion is weak in a gay world like this,
And the process to him is a "hindering bore."

So I watch him go humming away down the street,
And a tear fills my eye, though 'tis hard to confess;
And I can not but think how delightful and sweet
Would the whole day have been with that little caress.

I go to my work; it seems heavy and long—
When that one little kiss would have made it so light;
And I try to grow lively by singing a song,
But it dies in a sigh for that one little slight.

I'll love him, I'll cling to him unto the end,
And make him as happy as love has the power,
And who knows but an eye-glass some angel will send
To show how I long for one lover-like hour?

Smoking 'em Out.

Christmas is decidedly the great holiday of the West, on which occasion each man, woman and child is expected to enjoy all the fun possible. Feasting and frolicking, visiting and dancing fill up the day, while, formerly, the children in the common schools caught the spirit of the times, and expected an annual "spree" at the schoolmaster's expense, on which occasion he was required to furnish a liberal supply of the "ardent," together with a reasonable quantity of candies, nuts, raisins, etc. Should the worthy pedagogue refuse to comply with these very modest requirements, he was, provided the rising "democracy" placed under his charge could muster sufficient strength, immediately seized, tied, and conveyed to the nearest water course, where he was treated, *sans* ceremony, to a generous application of the "water cure," in the shape of a plunge bath, which operation was repeated again and again, much to the satisfaction of the young "regulators," until the shivering victim was fain to purchase his liberty by a full concession of all demands.

But in case the urchins felt unable to cope with the superior prowess of their teacher, they would seize the opportunity, when he was absent, to barricade the doors and windows of the schoolroom, and hold possession of the fortress until they could bring their redoubtable enemy to terms. In all cases, however, after they had carried their point, and the "spree" was over, they would invariably return to their former allegiance, and the event was seemingly forgotten—or, at least, it never became the cause for any after-insubordination. But alas! for the integrity of the time-honored custom, the rapid influx of Yankee teachers and Yankee innovations is fast revolutionizing the ancient regime of Western manners, and it is rarely now that an occurrence of the kind takes place.

Once upon a time, as the romance writers say, a very elongated, and, withal, a very down-eastified individual, bearing the euphonious appellation of Obadiah Starkweather, had wandered away off to the far West to "seek his fortin," as he himself expressed it. He was one of those "cute" individuals who can turn their hand to almost anything that promised, for the time being, the best compensation for their exertions. Having left home with a goodly supply of "Yankee notions," after various vicissitudes of fortune, he at last found himself on the far off prairies of Illinois, quietly settled in a small "sucker" village, engaged in the laudable vocation of "teachin' the young idees how to shute."

As Christmas came round, the "young idees" under his charge began to make preparations for the celebration of their annual "spree," of which custom our Yankee friend was, as yet, wholly ignorant. On Christmas morning, Obadiah was met as he entered the schoolroom, by the committee of three, appointed by the little community to present their demands for his consideration.

"The boys say they want you to buy 'em some whisky and raisins for Christmas."

Obadiah was thunderstruck.

"Wall, now, if this ain't purty considerable imperdent, to ask Obadiah Starkweather, a teetotal deacon's son, to buy whisky! Take that, and that, and that!" he continued, as he sent one of the luckless urchins reeling this way, and another that, by the not very gentle concussion of his broad palm upon their auricular dependencies, while the third met the floor on the opposite side of the schoolroom, impelled by an equally severe application of his enormous cowhide.

All further attempts at present upon the virtue of the deacon's son, were of course useless; but no sooner had Obadiah left the schoolroom at noon, to chat an hour at the village tavern, as was his invariable custom, than the discomfited urchins, joined by a brace of whiskered idlers, with whom every country village is more or less haunted, called a council of war, to devise ways and means for the further prosecution of their scheme. The two whiskered gentlemen, who had come in for the purpose of seeing the sport, and to lend a hand, if need be, were decidedly in favor of the cold bath, but the remainder of the council, some of whom, at least, had experienced quite *too touching* a demonstration of the great strength of their absent lord, would not consent to any such uncertain mode of procedure; consequently, it was determined to barricade the door, and hold possession of the schoolroom until their stubborn teacher might be brought to their terms. For this purpose, the benches, which were movable and constructed of hewn puncheon were brought and piled up against the door, until a fortification was erected that might have proved quite a barrier to a little army.

Scarcely were their preparations completed, ere the sentinel who had been stationed at a small crevice near the door, announced that the master was coming. In an instant all were quiet. Presently Obadiah was heard trying the latch.

"Hallo, there, open this 'ere door!"

No answer—and again he tugged away upon the door with Herculean strength, but all to no purpose; he might as well have attempted to force his way into the tower of London.

At this moment, Bill Drake, who was the leader among the boys on this, as well as on other occasions, appeared at the window, and reiterated the demands of the morning.

"Darned if I dew!" shouted Obadiah, now thoroughly exasperated; "and look a here, my fine lad, when I dew git in there, you'll catch thunder! I guess you will," and again he thundered away upon the door, until he was obliged to pause from sheer exhaustion.

Obadiah was in a quandary. To rout his belligerent pupils from their stronghold, he was determined, but how it was to be done was a puzzler. Suddenly a new idea seemed to flash upon his brain.

"I'll dew it, by thunder, I will! and if I don't give them ere varmints in there a taste of the infernal regions before I'm an hour older, my name ain't Obadiah Starkweather, that's all!" and proceeding along the street to the little store, he purchased half a pound of sulphur, and returned to the scene of action.

The schoolhouse was a new one, but just completed, and the stagings were not yet removed, so that he found no difficulty in ascending to the roof, and pouring the sulphur down the chimney into the blazing fire below; he closed the flue with a board,

Great was the consternation of the little garrison within, when the dense volumes of sulphurous vapor began to roll out into the room, and with a suffocating sensation at their throats, all rushed for the door. But here was a new dilemma. In their zeal to secure themselves from their enemy without, they had piled bench on bench, so that they now found it no easy task to remove the huge pile in time to escape from their more fearful enemy within, while the very eagerness with which they crowded one upon another, rendered the peril still more imminent, so that for a time they were really in danger of paying the penalty of their misconduct with their lives. But to work they went with all the energy of despair, the benches flying in every direction, much to the damage of many an urchin's head, the sulphur fumes all the time becoming denser and denser, while it seemed to the suffocating and terrified crew, that every moment would be their last, until at length the door was thrown open, and they rushed forth into the open air, choking and coughing, and presenting altogether an extremely ludicrous appearance.

By this time, Obadiah had descended from the roof, and was standing close upon the bank of the magnificent Illinois, which swept gracefully by within a few rods of the schoolhouse.

"Tie him!" shouted whiskers number one, as soon as he could command his voice.

"Duck him!" vociferated number two.

Almost blinded with rage, they made a furious rush upon their antagonist, followed by the whole school, fully determined to wreak a terrible vengeance for the quiet smoke to which they had been so unceremoniously treated.

As they approached, Obadiah stepped quickly aside, and giving whiskers number one a trip and a push, sent him headlong over the bank into the river, and seizing whiskers number two by the collar of his coat and the seat of his pantaloons, with one tremendous jerk hurled him far out into the stream, to share with his friend the pleasures of a cold bath in December.

"Ask a deacon's son to buy whisky, will ye?" grumbled Obadiah, still remembering the foul insinnation which had been cast upon his virtue.

In the meantime, the scholars, upon witnessing the overthrow of their champions, shrunk trembling away, expecting no doubt, to be massacred, or to receive some other awful punishment; but Obadiah was not naturally of a revengeful disposition, and he was also considerably mollified by the success of his plans, and the mirthfulness that was excited by the ludicrous and woe-begone appearance of the two whiskered gentlemen, as they gained the shore and sloped for the village, so that he merely ordered one of the boys to go aloft and remove the board from the chimney; and after giving the room a sufficient airing, he quietly resumed the exercises of the school.

How long he continued after this event to exercise the vocation of a pedagogue in the village above alluded to, does not appear, but one thing is certain, his scholars never had the audacity to tempt the virtue of a "teetotal deacon's son," by asking him to buy whisky.

DEADHEADS IN THE CAPITAL.—Senators will not readily dispose of the charge that fancy goods are illegally made away with in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Indignant denials from Senators Morrill and Howe do not seem to cover the case. It turn out, upon examination, that the the stationery account of the Senate are such eccentric articles as portemonnaies, pen-knives in great quantity, cards and card-plates, fancy note paper with monograms, and other trifles, to say nothing of the "one gold tooth-pick" which has now become historic. Senators say that they have an allowance of $125 for stationery, which they have a right to draw in cash or goods. This is undoubtedly true; but these things are charged to Committees, not to individual Senators, and they have no credit of cash to balance their entry. An inquisitive and possibly impertinent public is asking, Who consumes these things, and why should the Government pay for them? The fact is that the Chronic Deadhead is just as firmly intrenched in the Capitol as elsewhere. It was this famous personage (whatever may be his rank, station, or office) who got the visiting cards and the one gold toothpick.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Congressman Fernando Wood is worth about ten millions of dollars. He is the owner of some of the most valuable property on Long Island, choicest parcels of which are located on the Grand Boulevard and in the immediate neighborhood of Riverside Park.

HOUSEHOLD.

WOULD YOU LIKE IT YOURSELF.—We all know what a comfort there is in feeling settled for an hour or two with something pleasant to do, or to talk about. A bright fire, an easy chair, a pair of old shoes, which of all friendly things are the friendliest, and the conviction that we can be undisturbed at books or work for an afternoon, are among the delightful experiences of life. Nobody understands the blessedness of this better than grown people do, and yet grown people generally seem to be of one mind in never giving children a chance to enjoy it.

This is how it is in a great many houses. Mattie has taken her drawing paper and pencils to the window, and has just got absorbed and interested in sketching the foliage of a tree, when auntie, who is reading a new magazine, happens to think of a book she wants to see. Without a thought of the disturbance she is bringing to the child, she says: "O, Mattie, darling, just run down to the library and bring me *David Copperfield*, won't you? there's a dear." Mattie goes of course, and having been duly thanked, seats herself again, to be interrupted presently, by mamma, who wants "one of your father's old shirts, my dear. You'll find it in the right hand corner of the middle drawer of the bureau in my room." So it goes on. We have seen an obliging child sent upon errands of this sort half a dozen times in an hour, until we have wondered at the sunny good temper which bore it without rebellion.

We believe in training children to be helpful, courteous and unselfish. We don't believe in treating them as if they had no right to their own occupations, their own leisure, and their own time. A very little forethought would enable people to save steps, both their own and the children's; and a regard for the Golden Rule would sometimes induce us to go ourselves on our multitudinous errands, instead of always sending somebody else, who, being a score of years younger, has no right to say no to our requests. The injustice of the proceeding is not less manifest because we sugar our demands with "dears" to make them as palatable as pills rolled up in sweetmeats.—*Christian at Work.*

OYSTER STEW.—Carefully drain the juice from one quart of oysters, removing them from the liquor with a spoon, not piercing them with a fork. Measure the juice, and if not half a pint in quantity, add water enough to fill the measure. Place over the fire in a porcelain stew-pan, adding a piece of butter the size of a walnut. When it comes to a boil carefully remove all scum that may arise. Put in the oysters, and let them heat through, not cooking enough to shrivel them; add a little more than half a pint of cream, let it all scald through again, remove from the stove, and season to suit the taste. New milk will do instead of cream, and the stove should be very hot so as to cook them quickly.

FRUIT CAKE. EXCELLENT.—The day before the cake is to be made stone and cut fine the raisins, wash the currants (and see that they are carefully dried, or the cake will be heavy), and cut the citron into small thin slices. To every pound of brown sugar allow three-quarters of a pound of butter, three pounds each of currants and raisins, one pound of citron, one pound of sifted flour, five nutmegs grated, half a teaspoonful of cloves, half an ounce of cinnamon, twelve eggs, and half a tumblerful of best brandy. Wash the butter well, remove all the water, and when the butter has been well creamed add slowly the sugar; when these have been made perfectly light, stir slowly in the beaten yolks of the eggs, alternating the flour and well beaten whites; then the cinnamon and cloves; mix a small quantity of flour through the fruit, to prevent it going in lumps through the cake. Now stir in the fruit a small quantity at a time, alternating it; and when it has been long and well stirred, so it is certain to be mixed through the batter, add the brandy. Bake in one large loaf or two small ones, in a slack oven two hours. Many persons who have not experience in baking fruit cake prefer sending it to a bread or cake baker, where it is certain to be well done.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.—The sad news of the death of the great African explorer has been confirmed by an official dispatch to the British Government from its agent at Zanzibar. At the time of his death Dr. Livingstone was engaged in the prosecution of his discoveries, and the gallant veteran may be said to have died in harness. Far away in the midst of the savage wilds the courageous old man pushed on through the jungles and marshes of the interior in the pursuit of accurate scientific knowledge, and that he might aid in opening up the interior of Africa to the light of civilization and christianity. After a terrible march through a swamp Dr. Livingstone sunk from sickness and exhaustion and gave up his bold spirit into the hands of his Creator. Like other apostles of civilization in Africa his noble devotion has cost him his life; but, looking back at the work he had achieved, and no one can say that his life has been thrown away, Science has been a gainer through his labors, and humanity owes him the partial suppression of that infamous slave trade which depopulates and degrades Africa. To have achieved this, by awakening in the conscience of the civilized world a horror of the traffic in man, is a grand result for a lifetime of labor. In that great work our correspondent, Mr. Stanley, shared, and the names of the two men will go down to posterity linked indisolubly together. The British relief party which went out under command of Lieutenant Cameron, will receive the remains of the African explorer at Ujiji, and will convey them to Zanzibar for shipment to England. A month must elapse before they can arrive at Zanzibar, whence they will be borne tenderly and lovingly to Dr. Livingstone's native land, to rest from weary toil until the angel's trumpet shall summon all generations from the tomb.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANECDOTES.

GETTING UP FOR THE EARLY TRAIN.—The early morning train from Danbury leaves at 6¼ o'clock. This is a very seasonable hour in the summer, when people are stirring, birds caroling their melodies, and the incense from the newly awakened flowers filling the air and inspiring the senses. But in the winter time, withanimal and vegetable life dead, the air raw and chilly, the matches mislaid, and a gloomy darkness wrapping the face of the earth, as if with a pall. 6¼ o'clock A. M. is a very unreasonable and disagreeable hour, and the man who has occasion to leave home on that train may easily be pardoned the uneasiness displayed the day before. Our legal friend, Prince, received information Friday that made it necessary that he should be in New York before Saturday noon. He contemplated the early start with some misgivings, and determined to make the best preparation for it by going to bed early. Some people would not have thought of this, and remained up until their usual hour, and either overslept themselves, or have awakened unrefreshed or depressed. Mr. Prince went to bed at nine o'clock, and got to sleep about half-past eleven. When he awoke it was at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Prince's toes, which were digging vigorously into his back, while Mrs. Prince's hands and Mrs. Prince's voice were otherwise engaged in his interests. Mr. Prince jumped up at once and inquired the time, which Mrs. Prince was not able to inform him exactly, but was quite confident from the general feeling and looks that it was hard on to car time. Mr. Prince snatched up his clothes at this, and flew into the sitting-room, and straightway got into his clothes, and then examining his watch, found it was ten minutes past twelve. "By crackey," said Mr. Prince, and immediately returned to bed, and encasing his head beneath the clothes, preserved a moody silence in answer to Mrs. Prince's inquiries. It finally dawned on that excellent lady that the hour was too early, and she soon went to sleep. But there was no immediate sleep with her husband. He felt gloomy and dissatisfied, and seemed weighed down with the impression that he was to miss the train in spite of all he could do to avert the calamity. He carefully reviewed his past life, arraigning himself as a student, a lawyer, a citizen, and a husband, to see if there was anywhere in his record an act, a word, or a thought, which by the finest ingenuity could be distorted into a crime for which this missing the train might be considered a fitting judgment. But in vain he went over the past for such a provocation, and finally assigning the cause to a dispensation of fate none of us can avert, he, too, fell asleep. When he awoke again he found Mrs. Prince's toes at his back, and Mrs. Prince's hands on his shoulders, and Mrs. Prince's voice in his ear, and a vivid impression on his mind that the train had gone, or that the whistle would sound before he could get out of bed. But he arose and hurried into the sitting-room with a show of interest, and drawing on his clothes, again consulted his watch with an air of desperation, and ascertained that it was just 2 o'clock. He didn't say "By crackey!" this time. But it is no matter what he said. He skipped back to the bedroom without any loss of time, and appeared before Mrs. Prince with a lamp in one hand and a lot of clothes in the other, and with a good deal of fire in his eyes. But he blew out the light in silence, and then getting back into bed, gloomily urged her not to do that again or her officiousness might cost her pain. The next time he aroused himself. It was 4 o'clock. This was a little earlier than was necessary, but for fear of missing the train, he remained up. First carefully dressing himself, he kindled the fire in the kitchen, and thought of the excellent breakfast he was to carry with him, while Mrs. Prince lay and slept. At half-past seven she awoke of her own accord, and finding the broad daylight streaming in through the window, jumped up with sincere regret that Prince had gone without a warm breakfast, and pictured to herself, during the toilet, the aching void he would carry with him through the streets of the metropolis. Then she thought of his vexation, and the tears came into her eyes. And then she went into the kitchen, and was struck motionless at the sight before her. For there was Prince with a carpet bag in one hand, and a roll of legal documents clutched tightly in the other, sitting bolt upright in a chair—fast asleep. Astonished and confused by this spectacle, and hardly knowing what she was doing, Mrs. Prince got the woman in the other part of the house to arouse Mr. Prince, while she stole over to her mother's to see about something.—*Danbury News.*

CRAZY.—A Dublin merchant named Johnson was very hard on his clerks, and when the visitor left the store without a purchase he would discharge the clerk. He took up a position near the door, and as customers passed out, would inquire if they had been properly served. On one occasion a lady was negotiating with a clerk for a shawl, but the sale was not made. The clerk called the lady's attention to the old gentleman, who was, as usual, standing near the door, waiting to waylay the lady with the customary question. "That old man," said the clerk, "is crazy. He may attempt to stop you as you go out, and you had best avoid him, as he is sometimes dangerous." The lady started for the door, and as the old gentleman approached her gave a shriek and darted out. Johnson was greatly astonished, and, walking back to the clerk, asked: "Do you know that lady?" "No, sir," answered the clerk, "but I think she is crazy." "You are right," returned the old gentleman, "she must be crazy."

In a town not twenty miles from Boston is an old house built in 1654. The 219th Thanksgiving dinner was given under its roof tree last November.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

The Death of the Siamese Twins.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, a physician resident at Mount Airey, Surrey County, about 65 miles from Greensboro, N. C., and a graduate of Jefferson College of this city in 1847, since practicing in and around Mount Airey, arrived here this evening from his home, in order to consult Dr. William R. Pancoast, Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, Prof. Samuel Gross, and other eminent physicians as to the death and future disposition of the celebrated Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, whose family physician he has been for 25 years at their home—or rather homes, for they had two, three and five miles respectively from Mount Airey The correspondent of the *Tribune* had a long talk with him in the office of Dr. Pancoast, who had, on the first receipt of the news of the death of the twins, telegraphed, through the Mayor, for permission to make a post-mortem examination for the benefit of science. Many of the current stories published in newspapers and cyclopedias are shown to be untrue by this physician, who has known these two singular beings most intimately for a quarter of a century. Of late years, owing originally to an estrangement between the wives, arising out of some partiality shown to one over the other in matters of dress and jewelry, they have kept up separate establishments, or farms, two miles apart.

It was their unvarying custom to spend three days and a half of each week at each house. So unalterable was this custom that the funeral of a son on one occasion and the wedding of a daughter on another could not be attended by them because the ceremony was not at the right house. Thursday, Jan. 15, was the day for Chang to visit Eng's house. The former was the weaker of the two, having been paralyzed three years before on the right side, and ever since suffering from chronic pneumonia. On this night the extreme cold, the rough road, and an open carriage, conduced to throw Chang into a severe attack of his affection of the throat, and he sent word to his wife next day that, though better, he thought he would have died that night. On Friday night the twins slept in the second story of the house, having no one in the room but a little negro, who said they got up after midnight and sat around the fire, Chang complaining very much of his throat. Eng wanted to go back to bed, but Chang said it hurt his breast too much to lie down. However, they did soon afterward go to bed, and nothing more was heard till, toward daybreak, Eng was heard crying out for his son William, who slept in an upper room. When the family was aroused, after repeated callings from Eng, they found Chang dead, and Eng with the cold perspiration starting out from his face, pallid, and complaining of excessive cold in his feet, and asking them to pull and rub them. However, in about one hour and a half after the alarm, Eng expired, all the symptoms of coming death being present.

During the interval they had sent for Dr. Hollingsworth, five miles away in the village, but before he could arrive death had come to both. The wife of Eng said that he was as hearty as ever he had been the night before, having eaten a substantial supper, and was in no wise apparently affected by his brother's indisposition. After the doctor arrived he found them both dead and observed no difference in their condition from that of ordinary corpses. He at once, with a due regard for the interests of his profession and science generally, took measures for the preservation of the bodies until the consent of the families of the deceased could be obtained to a post-mortem examination, and until medical men would have an opportunity to consult. As to the consent of the families, the most strenuous objections come from on invalid daughter in the last stages of consumption, and other members desire to hear from distant sons of the deceased, one of whom is in California and two or three in Missouri. The doctor with great forethought dissuaded them from burying the bodies in a neighboring church-yard and urged that it would be better to embalm or preserve them as long as possible. To do this he had a long wooden box incased in tin, with charcoal surrounding the bodies, and deposited the whole in the cellar of the dwelling-house, where the cold weather will preserve the bodies at least two weeks.

Eng and Chang were born in Siam in the year 1811, and left there in 1829. After attracting marked attention in Europe they settled down in North Carolina, about 40 miles from Salisbury, and kept store a few years. They then moved near Mt. Airey, and have lived there as farmers for twenty-five years. Owning a large number of slaves, they were wealthy, but since the war have consequently become reduced to moderate circumstances. They had a slight dialect showing foreign birth, but could not talk their mother tongue, having forgotten it. They said to the Doctor that they had intended in 1861, but for "this unfortunate war," to visit their home in Siam. They were Confederates, but did not go to the war. They would work themselves, oftentimes using the ax and hoe.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The richest club in the United States is said to be the Union League Club of New York, which has no debt whatever, and a surplus of nearly $100 000 well invested. The members number 1,409.

The secret of John G. Saxe's poetry has been detected. He has already laid in forty bushels of onions for the winter. There always was something tearful about his verses.

M. de St. Lorent, a French photographer, has invented a process by which he claims to have reproduced landscapes in colors which nearly approach those in nature.

The standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Miami, Ind., sold for $17,000. Twenty years ago these trees were the greatest incumbrance the settlers had.

The Avalanche.

Wandering among the Alps every year, I found myself, a few years ago, in late summer, high up in the mountain region of Savoy. I was all alone, as I liked to be, and often roved through regions where, for a whole day together, I met no human dwelling. The wilder and more fearful the scenery, the better I enjoyed it. I journeyed often from daybreak till dark, upon steep declivities and paths trodden only by chamois and hunters. I was fortunate enough to find here and there a friendly hut, where, in company with the herdsman, I ate a supper of milk and black bread, and slept beside him upon his couch of hay. So I was one day here, another there; climbing about upon the Alps, having little regard to the weather, which was, indeed, sometimes very unfriendly.

Once, near night, I found myself in a wild, rocky solitude, when a storm rose suddenly, and the thunder roared hoarsely in the distance. I climbed, as quickly as possible, to a spot where I could look about to find a place in which to pass the night. At last, after I had clambered some distance, and the storm had overtaken me, I discovered in the darkness, a little hut. Happy over my discovery, I strode hastily to it and knocked upon the door, in order to ask admittance. But no answer followed my continued knocking; and when I opened the door and looked into the darkness, everything remained still. From my little tinder-box, which I carried with me, I kindled a light, entered the hut, looked about me and saw that it was unoccupied. It was a miserable, deserted cow-keeper's cottage, in one corner of which was a hearth, and near it a rudely made bench. In the corner opposite, lay some hay, upon which I could find my night's rest.

I had brought with me some food and chocolate, and so I was well provided for the night. But, though I had already spent many a night alone in the mountains, there came over me now an unaccustomed fear and anxiety, of which I was scarcely the master. Whence it came I did not know. My hunger, also, which I had brought with me to the hut, passed away. I could not eat, and later could not go to sleep. Was it the storm, was it the lightning and the heavy thunder, which caused in me this painful unrest? It seemed to me continually that some danger was near. A danger! What kind of danger? Whence should it come? I sprang once more from my couch, struck my little light, and searched through every corner of the hut, even the floor itself, but there was nothing to be found which could have disturbed my rest. I was alone in the hut. So I threw myself again upon my bed of hay, in order to rest, at least my tired limbs. What else was left for me the remainder of the night, which was inexpressibly long to me? I lost all thought of sleep I threw myself from one side to the other of my hard bed, till, at last, at daybreak I was able to fall asleep. But I was soon disturbed by a noise, and it seemed to me as if I were crushed with some terrible weight. I sprang quickly from my couch, and immediately perceived a strange noise like rolling thunder, such as I had never before heard. What was it? But before I could reflect a moment upon it, the air was suddenly darkened, and a strange pressure shattered the hut in every corner and joint. Stunned by the crash, I did not know what had happened; and when I gradually came to myself again, I became aware, to my horror, that I was buried alive—an avalanche had rushed over the little hut. Buried alive! What that means, that most frightful of all thoughts, nobody can imagine who has not himself felt such a horror and deadly anguish. I prayed God for deliverance, for He alone could help me out of this darkness and horror of death. I contrived a means of finding out whether I might really dare to hope for a rescue. I struck a light again, grasped a pole which was in the little hut, and tried to bore with it into the snow. I found that the snow was not firm, and knew it was not the avalanche itself which covered me, but only the snow blown from it, or only a snow-avalanche. When I had pushed the pole up as far as possible, I drew it back, and saw only a little clearness in the opening. But there was not the least ray of light in it. Meanwhile this attempt did not leave me without courage. With renewed strength I continued to work, hour after hour, and I tried also to remove the snow with a bit of board, and open the door a little way.

It was I thought about noon. I supposed the weather to be friendly again, and I set all my hopes upon the hot sunbeams, which should melt the loose snow, and might perhaps free me in two days, longer than which my food could not sustain me; but then a little event occurred which restored to me all my peace of mind. I heard a light noise, like the gentle trickling of water. I felt the door and the walls of the hut, and found them wet. The snow could be, therefore, but a few feet high above the roof; and, as I had rightly judged, it was fast melting beneath the sun's rays. Suddenly a ray of light pressed through the opening I had made, as also, from the roof down one of the walls of the hut. What inexpressible blessedness was for me in that faint glimmer! Light! light! the night of the grave is past, past. How my soul rejoiced that my freedom, or rather my resurrection, was not distant! But I was obliged to wait still two days in my prison before the snow had so melted and fallen together around the little hut, that I could make a path for myself in order to get out; and when I afterward was able to set foot again on the beautiful green of God's earth, I fell upon my knees to offer a hearty thanksgiving to the Lord of nature. Then I looked about me, and saw that I stood under a high overhanging rock, which had broken the force of the avalanche, and kept it from carrying me away into the depths. Since that event, I have climbed many a time among the Alps, but never alone again; and yet I have never quite forgotten the deadly anguish of that night of burial.—*Golden Hours.*

Railroads Forty Years Ago.

A Hartford *Courant* editor, in a conversation with some of the elder railroad officials of that city, derived some interesting reminiscences of the early days of travel in the United States. We copy a portion of his account of his researches in this direction. The conversation began by a reference to the great advance made in railroad construction and equipment during the last twenty years. "Yes," said one, "there's been a great improvement since the Hartford and New Haven road was opened. It had then very meagre facilities, the roadbed was poor, had only scrap rails, which were all the time curling up and running through the car floors, the cars were small, the locomotives weak. In fact, it didn't take much to block a train in those days. Sometimes an inch of snow on the rails would do it. Henry C. White, one of the first conductors on the road, tells how he and the baggage master used to sit in front of the locomotive, one on each side, and brush off the snow from the rails with a broom as the train slowly crept along. Each had a pail of sand and sprinkled a handful on the rail when necessary. The driving wheels (engines had only one pair then) used to slip round and round, and torment them almost to death. On one occasion a train got stuck on the Yalesville grade by one inch of snow, and the wood and water gave out before the locomotive could overcome it. At last they got out the neighbors, yoked four pair of oxen to the train, and drew it, passengers, baggage and all into Meriden with flying colors.

In the early days of the road the stage-coach drivers used to regard the cars with great contempt. Indeed, thirty years ago the passenger trains were three or four hours on the road to New Haven, and the stage coaches went in about the same time. Superintendent Dwidson remembers riding with his father in a carriage drawn by two horses in 1840, which had a race with a passenger train near Wallingford, where the turnpike and railroad are parallel, for three or four miles, and during all that time the carriage kept even with the train. There were only two trains each way (daily) then, both carrying passengers and freight. The old cars were divided into three compartments, opened on the side, and had twenty-four seats. The locomotives had only twelve inch cylinders, and no cabs to protect the engineer and firemen from the weather. The oldest locomotives were the "Hartford." "Quinnipiac," "Charter Oak," "New Haven."

CALIFORNIA WOOD-CHOPPERS.—It is in the logging-camps that a stranger will be most interested on this coast, for there he will see and feel the bigness of the red-woods. A man in Humboldt County got out of one tree lumber enough to make his house and barn, and to fence in two acres of ground. A schooner was filled with shingles made from a single tree. One tree in Mendocino, whose remains were shown to me, made a mile of railroad ties. Trees fourteen feet in diameter have been frequently found and cut down; the sawlogs are often split apart with wedges, because the entire mass is too large to float in the small and narrow streams, and I have often seen them blow a log apart with gunpowder. A tree four feet in diameter is called undersized in these woods, and so skillful are the woodchoppers that they can make the largest giant of the forest fall just where they want it, or, as they say, "drive a stake with the tree."

The choppers do not stand on the ground, but on stages raised to such a height as to enable the ax to strike in where the tree attains its fair and regular thickness; for the red wood, like the the sequoia, swells at the base near the ground. These trees prefer steep hillsides, and grow in an extremely rough and broken country, and their great height makes it necessary to fell them carefully, lest they should, falling with such enormous weight, break to pieces. This constantly happens, in spite of every precaution, and there is little doubt that in these forests, and at the mills, two feet of wood are wasted for every foot of lumber sent to market. To mark the direction line on which the tree is to fall, the chopper usually drives a stake into the ground 100 or 150 feet from the base of the tree, and it is actually common to make the tree fall on this stake, so straight do these red-woods stand, and so accurate is the skill of the cutters. To fell a tree eight feet in diameter is counted a day's work for a man.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CLEAN TEETH.—If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentrifices which are sold at fabulous prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a tooth pick, a soft goose quill, which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from the teeth what the tooth-pick may have left.—*Dio Lewis in To-Day.*

Hans Christian Anderson is in very feeble health—apparently on his deathbed. The king of Denmark called on him recently, gave him a traveling bag, and expressed the hope that he would soon be able to use it. But Anderson shook his head, and with a smile, said, "No, no, I shall never be well enough to travel again; but I thank you." To another caller who had said he expected to return to Copenhagen in two months, the invalid said, "I shall not be alive then."

Memphis physicians talk of erecting a monument to the doctors who died there of the recent plague.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Thus far in February we have had a falling off both in the price and demand for Wheat. This is to be largely attributed to the advanced stage of the season for shipments to the United Kingdom, to the scarcity of tonnage and high prices ruling for freights, coupled with the declining tendencies of the English market. At this writing there is a decided aversion to buying Wheat at current rates, and a growing feeling in some quarters that Breadstuffs are to be yet lower, owing, as they say, to improved crop prospects in Europe. This ought not to thus influence prices, for the reason that the short stocks of Breadstuffs in England and France and all grain available will be needed for food before the new crop can be harvested. With us the season is propitious for large crops of cereals, as instanced by the following from the Salinas City *Index*, which states that "the prospect is that the grain yield of the Salinas Valley the coming season will be almost double the crop of last year. Thousands upon thousands of acres of new land between Salinas and Soledad are being upturned by numberless gang-plows, the bright promise of the future inducing settlers to purchase or rent land." This, then, is an indication of what may be expected in the San Joaquin and all other extensive valleys throughout the State. Those vast tracts of land in the sandy plains have already been sown to grain, and the plant is now up several inches and of vigorous growth. It is true that in some sections around this Bay, and in vicinities where adobe and heavy clay soils prevail, the land is too wet to plow and plant; but, nevertheless, there is yet abundance of time within the month in which to sow Wheat and other grains. Altogether, prospects are good for a bountiful harvest. The rainfall to date now approximates 18 inches, and the season every way propitious for the husbandman.

FLOUR—We have few sales of importance to record. Exports are liberal and arrivals from Oregon free. The bark Mariano, from Columbia River, brought us 14,000 half sks Extra; the bark Portland, from same, 10,596 hf sks do; the Rival, from same, with 6,603 hf sks and 4,394 qr sks. Exports for the week include the cargo per Seminole for Liverpool, Feb. 9th, say the bulk of 21,511 bbls, as follows: 22,849 hf sks Pioneer Mills; 408 do Marysville Mills; 2,856 do Sacramento Mills; 3,000 North Star Mills; 11,009 do Stockton City Mills; 783 do Marion Mills; 2,117 do Salem Mills; total, 43,022 hf sks. There is some demand for Superfine for Hongkong but at low prices—say $5 50. The Golden Age, Golden Gate, and other mills continue to find ready sale for their silk-dressed Extra, while the Star Mills, Vallejo, continues to run night and day. Prices seem to favor the buyer, yet quotations remain substantially the same as for some time past, say $5 50@5 75 for Superfine; Extra Superfine, $6; Baker's and Family Extra, $6 50@7 ℔ 196 ℔s, the latter a jobbing price for the best silk-dressed.

WHEAT—Exports continue upon a liberal scale, as will be seen by tables annexed. Oregon continues to send us free supplies, in addition to very liberal direct exports to the United Kingdom. Recent receipts from the north include 3,230 sks per Portland. The market at this writing is very dull, with only moderate offerings. Prices seem to favor the buyer. Transactions for the week under review embrace the following: 15,000 sks choice, $2 17½; 2,500 sks inferior, $2 10; 2,600 sks good at Stockton, $2 10; 2,500 sks good shipping, $2 15; 5,000 tons Oregon, for March delivery, at $2 25. Closing quotations, $2 05@2 15 for spot parcels. Liverpool quotations are lower; 13s 3d@13s 6d for average; 13s 7d@13s 10d for club.

BARLEY—The Eastern demand continues free, but the trouble is to get it shipped fast enough by rail or steamer. The Pacific Railroads charge $1 50@1 60 currency to Louisville, Ky., and thereabouts, while the Pacific Mail Steamship Company carries it to New York, via Panama, at $1 gold ℔ ctl. Transactions for the week under review embrace the following: 10,000 sks choice bright Bay, $1 65; 25,000 sks do, in lots, $1 60@1 62½. In a few exceptional instances as high as $1 67½@1 70 has been paid for extra choice lots. 5,000 sks bright Bay Feed, in lots, $1 50@1 55; 1,000 sks dark Coast, $1 35@1 37½; 2,500 sks good Coast Feed $1 40@1 45; 15,000 sks bright Coast, $1 45@1 52½ for choice parcels; 50 tons Malt sold for Eastern account, private, but quotable at $2 20@2 30 ℔ ctl. The market closes strong at $1 45@1 65 ℔ ctl.

OATS—Receipts from Oregon include 1,557 sks per Rival. The market is slack, Oregon selling in lots at $1 75@1 80; California, $1 50@1 65 ℔ ctl.

CORN—With light supplies from the south prices keep up, with sales in lots of 1,500 sks at $1 60@1 62½@1 65 ℔ ctl.

RYE—The offerings are light at $1 75@1 80 ℔ ctl.

HOPS—Our stocks are much reduced, having no surplus of moment; prices for new, 32½@35c. Emmet Wells' Hop Circular, dated New York, January 29th, has the following remarks: "The transactions of the past week have been unimportant. The arrivals, though quite liberal, show a considerable falling off in quality. The stock of good Hops in this market is extremely low, and, with the exception of the few hundred bales of fine Californians, and the few choice Bavarians arriving weekly, there is nothing here worth mentioning. 40c, however, is still the best price attainable, excepting in a few instances where time is given; then, a few cents more can be realized. Our quotations are intended to cover only cash transactions. Brewers are not at all alarmed at the situation, knowing that there are yet enough good Hops back in the country which can be had at a slight advance on prices here; besides, the weekly arrivals from abroad, though comparatively light, are sufficient to meet their demands. The fact should be remembered that the requirements of our brewers is much less than for some seasons past. The panic played fearful havoc with their business, and greatly lessened the demand for beer. One of the surest indications of hard times among the brewers is evidenced by the almost total disregard very many of them exhibit in their monetary obligations with the trade; paying no attention to their maturing paper, but depending upon the Hop merchants and maltsters to carry them along. It is hoped they will be favored with a better business during the coming spring and summer; then, with the return to specie payments, and a general revival of all the trades, they will be able to see their way more clearly. We quote choice Californians at 40@45c, which is the highest on the list."

WOOL—The Spring clip promises to be very large and well conditioned, probably much larger than was ever before gathered. Our present stock of Fall exceeds 1,000,000 ℔s. The demand is now rather light; prices are however unchanged. Sales for the week, 150,000 ℔s. We quote Northern free staple at 20@22c; short free, 16@18c; dark, 15@17c; Southern, slightly burry, 14@15c; burry, 12½@13½c.

MUSTARD SEED—There is a light demand for White at 1½@2½c. Brown and Red, 2@3½c, according to quality.

BEANS—Prices are strong. Bayos, 2¾@2½c; Butter, 5@6c; Pea, 4¾@5c; Small White, 3½@4c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c.

ALFALFA SEED—The demand is good, with small sales at 17@18c.

HAY—Small cargo sales may be noted at $13@17 ℔ ton.

HIDES—The market is less active at 18@19c for Dry; Wet Salted, 9c, with small sales. There are a great many very poor Hides coming into market this winter, which are sold as culled Hides, and for which a deduction of one-third is made in the price. The winter has been a hard one on stock, the feed poor, and large numbers of cattle have died. These are skinned, and the Hides sold as culled.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack. Eastern advices give a better tone to the market.

TALLOW—The prospective supply is large during the coming spring and summer. We have besides a large stock on hand. We note sales of 14,000 ℔s refined for machinery at 9@9½c; crude sells in lots at 6@6½c.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt are light, and prices have temporarily advanced to $1 62½ for choice; Petaluma, $1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

ONIONS—Are in demand. Good to choice salable from $1 75 to $2 10.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@12c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-℔ cans is worth $3 25; Comb in 2-℔ cans, $4 ℔ doz. 30 cs Comb sold for New York at 25c.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Light stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices of Poultry of all kinds have been advanced, in anticipation of the near approach of the Chinese holidays. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6@9; Broilers, $5 50@6 50; tame Ducks, $8@9 ℔ doz; tame Geese, $2 00@2 25 ℔ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 17@18c ℔ ℔; dressed do, 19@20c ℔ ℔. Game is in fair supply with moderate demand. Hare, $2 50@2 75 ℔ doz; Quail, $1 75@2; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $1 50@2; wild Geese, best, $3@3 50; Mallard Ducks, $4@4 50; small do, $2@2 50 ℔ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Mutton still quite high. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ℔ quarter, 5@6c for inferior qualities; 7@10c ℔ ℔ for choice. Mutton, 8@9c. Calves, 7@8c. Hogs are in fair supply, with a moderate demand for large, and active demand for small. We quote live at 5½@6c, and 7@8c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is extremely scarce and in sharp demand at 35@40c ℔ ℔, but the price will probably fall to 30c with fresh arrivals, when we expect to see liberal shipments East. Pickled Butter is in good demand at 25@32½c. California Cheese is in light supply, with a good demand at 16@18c; Eastern is in fair supply, with a moderate demand at 16@18c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are becoming plentiful at 25@30c, with downward tendency. No Eastern in market.

FRUIT—The steamer from Mexican ports brought 230 boxes, consisting of Pine Apples and Limes. The steamer Mohongo arrived with nearly 600 boxes of Los Angeles Oranges and Lemons. Dried Fruit is in very good demand; the stock here is light, owing to large transactions with Eastern buyers. At present there is more inquiry for Peaches than any other variety. Winter Apples are very plentiful, selling at low prices. A few Winter Pears also remain; they are only suited to cooking purposes. The quality of Los Angeles Oranges is improving by each steamer, and we note an advance for choice lots, some having sold at $40@45 ℔ M; small and inferior "first pickings" are still dull sale at $9@10. Los Angeles Lemons hard to place at $20@25 ℔ M. Following are current quotations: Apples, choice, $1 25@2 ℔ box; common, 50c@$1 ℔ box. Pears, $1@2 50 ℔ box. Oranges, Loreto, $30@35 ℔ M; Los Angeles, $10@40; Tahiti, $30 ℔ M. Lemons, Los Angeles, $1@2 50 ℔ 100; Malaga and Sicily, $9@14 ℔ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ℔ M. Bananas, $2@3 ℔ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@9 ℔ doz. Cocoanuts, $8 ℔ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 5½@6c ℔ ℔; Peaches, 9@10½c; pitted Plums, 16@18c; black 14, 6@8c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Burlington (Iowa) man bought a light ax because his wife was sick, and couldn't chop very well with a heavy one.

A physician writes, asking the renewal of a note, and says: "We are in a horrible crisis; there is not a sick man in the district."

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman on learning of the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," replied his friend, "he didn't take a dollar with him."

A facetious fellow, having unwittingly offended a conceited puppy, the latter told him he was "no gentleman." "Are *you* a gentleman?" asked the droll one. "Yes, sir," replied the fop. "Then I am very glad *I am not*," replied the other.

"How many deaths last night?" inquired a hospital physician of a nurse. "Nine," was the answer. "Why, I ordered medicine for ten." "Yes; but one didn't take it."

She had played the coquet till his patience was exhausted. But as she was walking once with t'other fellow, she whispered in his disconsolate ear, "I shall be at home next Saturday night." "So shall I," he said.

A Western genius has just invented a patent self-raking, stem-winding, breech-loading, seven-octave, non-explosive automatic urchin chastiser and combined haircomb, editorial protector and hash-cutter. He expects to make a colossal fortune.

"Your husband seems very exacting; he has been stipulating all sorts of things," said the mother to a daughter, who was on the point of being married. "Never mind, mamma," said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding, "these are his last wishes."

"Are you very fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very," replied that interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner fond of literature. "Have you," continued the lady, "ever read 'Ten Thousand a Year?'" "No, madam, I never read so many in all my life."

An Essex Street lady, sitting in her parlor and engaged in dreamy contemplation of the moustache of the young gentleman who was to escort her and her sister to the festival, was suddenly awakened by an ominous whisper in a juvenile voice at the door: "You've got Ann's teeth, an' she wants 'em."

Two young men, out riding, were passing a farmhouse, where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

"Sir," said a pompous personage, who once undertook to bully an editor, "do you know that I take your paper?" "I've no doubt you do take it," replied the man of the quill, "for several of my honest subscribers have been complaining lately about their papers being missing in the morning."

VILLAGE POST-OFFICES.—Life in a village is, in many respects, very pleasant. It seems to be a medium between city and country, combining many advantages common to both; without necessitating the citizens to live in the heart of the busy world, village life has its disadvantages; and not the least of these is the facility with which every one can mind the affairs of his neighbors. One of the greatest sources of discomfort to myself and my friends is the village post-office. I would have all post-office employees either dumb or sworn to secrecy as certainly as the telegraph operators; indeed, they might better be dumb for all the civility one receives from them. Even if the postmaster himself is a gentleman he generally employs some tattling clerk or some male gossip volunteers his service just for the sake of satisfying curiosity. These soon learn the handwriting of all the letter writing people of the place, and have no scruples against peddling their information about the streets. Said a volunteer clerk the other day to a gentleman, as a lady passed them, "I think that lady and her lover must have had some trouble, as he has not written her in nearly two months." I laughed when I heard this, as the lady had told me the gentleman had written to her regularly, but had disguised his handwriting for the express purpose of deceiving this meddlesome clerk. I myself have encountered the volunteer clerk on my way to the post-office, and he invariably says, "you have a letter," or "you have not a letter," as the case may be. I fear I have been wicked enough to wish that the wonderful memory of this man might in some way be impaired. I am also wicked enough to envy some of my city friends, whose post-man apparently takes no personal interest in the mail matter which he distributes; if he does interest himself and mention his ideas, his remarks will not be listened to by those sufficiently interested to repeat them. Cannot something be done to stop this annoying gossip concerning mail matter? Should not postmasters and all their employees be sworn to secrecy?

KEEP THE HEAD COOL.—The human scalp is often diseased, and intolerable headaches result from wearing the ordinary hat, which excludes the air altogether, aided by the custom of many of keeping the hair plastered close down upon the scalp with the various forms of hair-oils and pomades, which occasion baldness in multitudes. It is of the most importance to the health of the hair that the air should be allowed to have free access to every hair and to every root of it. The Red Indians wear no hats, and a bald-headed Indian is seldom if ever seen.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SHAMPOOING CATTLE.—The advantages attendant upon the thorough currying of the hair and hide are additional beauty, a better digestion, hence greater ease of fattening and on less amount of food, and, directly and indirectly, an influence for good on the whole animal health, among which may be mentioned less liability to diarrhœa. Every stable, whether for horse or cow, should have its curry-comb and brush; to these some add the card; and there should be also a tub of water, or weak soap-suds, and a sponge. These should be used at least once in two days in warm weather, and any farmer who has never tried it will be astonished at the marked improvement in his cattle if he will only adopt this plan as an experiment even for a few days. Every one who has enjoyed the luxury of shampooing by a skillful barber after a long, dusty ride, can have some idea of how improved a cow or ox will feel to have his or her skin cleansed of dust after a long, hot summer day. The cow thus treated will yield more and better milk: the ox or work-horse, after his skin is cleansed, sleeps well and is rested: the next morning he goes forth to his work with an elastic step and a consciousness in every movement of health and strength. The time and care taken in cleaning their skins is more than returned in a better product or increased labor.—*New York Times.*

STEAMED FOOD FOR STOCK.—A correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm* thus sensibly talks upon the subject of cooking food for farm stock:

Will it pay to cook food for stock? is a question often asked, and very difficultly answered, some settling down with a firm negative, and others doing almost as much harm to the public, and more to themselves, by too sudden an affirmative answer. No one doubts but that hay and fodder may be saved by steaming; that is, if cut hay or cut fodder is steamed, our stock will refuse less of it, and cattle will seldom eat anything which is not of benefit to them, either directly or indirectly, but after admitting this, we must go a step farther, or we make a mistake similar to that made by our city merchants a few years ago, who, by steaming food for four or five cows, clearly demonstrated a saving of a certain amount of corn fodder and hay, but it was left for practical farmers to discover that the cost of the operation would have purchased at least double the amount of food saved.

It may be found profitable to cook the food for one hundred head of stock, but not profitable for ten, for the expenses will not be strictly in proportion. It may pay when done by the owner, and the additional labor not counted, and fail to give a profit when done altogether by hired labor. And further, my own experience teaches me that much of the credit awarded to steamed food is in reality due to the fact that it is always cut. When tried against cut hay and fodder, its profit is materially lessened, if not destroyed.

ENGLISH IVY.—The use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly commended. Being very strong they will live through almost any treatment; but study their peculiarities, and manifest willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint.

Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Take care and not enfeeble your ivies by undue heat or watering, and you will find they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or what direction you train them. Indeed, so much will they do of themselves to render a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in nature or art.

Do you wish the ugly plain doors that shut off your tiny entry from your parlor to be arched or curved, like those in the drawing rooms of your richer neighbor? Buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed in, and screw them on the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of English ivy, the longer the better; then train the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed any way you fancy dictates.

You need not buy the beautiful but costly pots the flower dealer will advise; common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Coliseum ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discerned through their thick screen.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

GLASS CLOTHES.—The spinning of glass threads is thus described by a visitor to the Vienna Exhibition: "A small boy turned the wheel, which had a broad rim of iron, while a girl sat with a few small glass rods before a jet of intense flame. Taking up one of the rods by one end, and melting the other in the flame, with the other hand she thrust a point into it, and drew a thread of glass over the wheel, much as the silk of a cocoon is started upon a reel. This was not always accomplished at the first trial, but when once started the thread would spin indefinitely, as long as the glass rod was held in the flame. The silk upon the iron reel had the same appearance as that of a cocoon, though it was not so strong. The process after this to cloth-weaving is simple enough, and with proper machinery it may be made in any quantity. In the hall for glass manufactures was exhibited a case filled with silky-looking articles, such as feathers, cuffs, collars, etc., all made of this glass silk."—*Galaxy.*

The chief of the police of Memphis has taken a censhs of the 'roughs,' and finds that of 136, all but three survived the epidemic.

The expenses of running railroads in Italy is enormous. Every ton of coal is bought in England, costing $10 (gold) per ton, and transported at an enormous cost to Italy.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co. Ohio, Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

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THICK, WITHOUT RATS, from $3 to $4 25; long switches, $6; three long heavy side curls, $3 25; long single curls, $1. First quality hair. Tangled hair made into curls or switches. Side curls steamed for twenty-five cents. All work done cheaper than elsewhere. JOHN D. WILSON, 411 Sutter Street, opposite the Synagogue, San Francisco.

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Board and Room, per day, $1 50 to $2; per week, $8 to $14; per month, $30 to $60. Prices for families reduced. Terms, payable in advance. BRYAN BROS., Proprietors.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Importers and Jobbers in Groceries and Provisions, under the firm name of ROUNTREE & McMULLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE O. McMULLIN alone has the right to sign the partnership name in settlement and liquidation.

JAMES O. ROUNTREE,
GEORGE O. McMULLIN.

San Francisco, January 27, 1874.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEO. O. McMULLIN and THURLOW McMULLIN as partners and successors of the late firm of Rountree & McMullin, will continue the business of Importers and Jobbers in Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, No. 323 Front Street, until about the 15th of February, when we will remove to Nos 112 and 114 Parrott's Block, California Street, below Front, under the firm name of GEORGE O. McMULLIN & CO.

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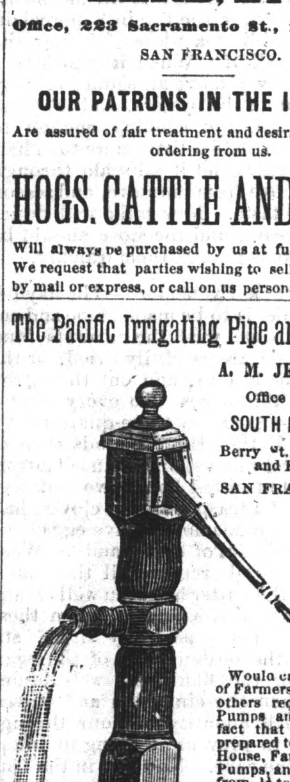
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OF

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Assets, · · · $28,541,478 54

Statement, January 1, 1874.

Balance, as per Statement, January 1, 1873			$25,537,787 58
Received for Premiums and Annuities during the year		$5,402,158 53	
Received for interest during the year		1,769,251 91	
Total Receipts for 1873		$7,171,410 44	
Paid Claims by Deaths and Endowments	$1,979,227 24		
Paid Surrendered Policies	484,042 17		
Paid Advertising and Printing	72,306 71		
Paid Contingent Expenses	91,327 49		
Paid Postage and Exchange	11,667 23		
Paid Taxes	95,270 69		
Paid Commissions to Agents	419,240 51		
Paid Physicians' Fees	21,778 52		
Paid Annuities	1,508 70		
Paid Return Premiums (cash dividends)	1,798,766 74	4,975,136 00	2,196,274 44
			$27,734,062 02

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$514,944 02	
Real Estate	149,904 10	
United States Securities	1,405,500 00	
State, City, and County Bonds	7,128,300 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	11,430,350 70	
Loans on Policies in force	7,016,385 97	
Due for Premiums in course of transmission	88,677 23	
		$27,734,062 02
Interest due and accrued	584,031 34	
Premiums due and not yet received, on issues principally of December	223,380 18	807,411 52
Total Assets, January 1, 1874		$28,541,473 5

RATIO OF EXPENSES TO INCOME (excluding taxes)..............8.59 PER CENT.

The Dividend of Return Premiums declared by the Directors, in 1873, will be paid to the assured, as their premiums fall due in 1874, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President. EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

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